

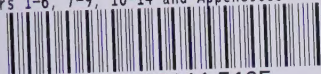
CA2ALWY 55

70R11

C-1

Y.1

CA2 ALWY 55 1970R11
Recreation in the City of Calgary; Chapt
ers 1-6, 7-9, 10-14 and Appendices 1



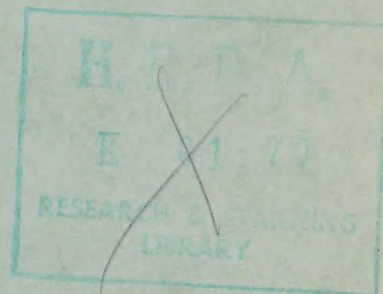
3 3398 00144 5195

Alberta Provincial Library

RECREATION IN THE CITY OF CALGARY

A SURVEY OF INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Alberta
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH
RESEARCH DIVISION



CHAPTERS I - VI

Project Consultant:

Dr. Charles W. Hobart

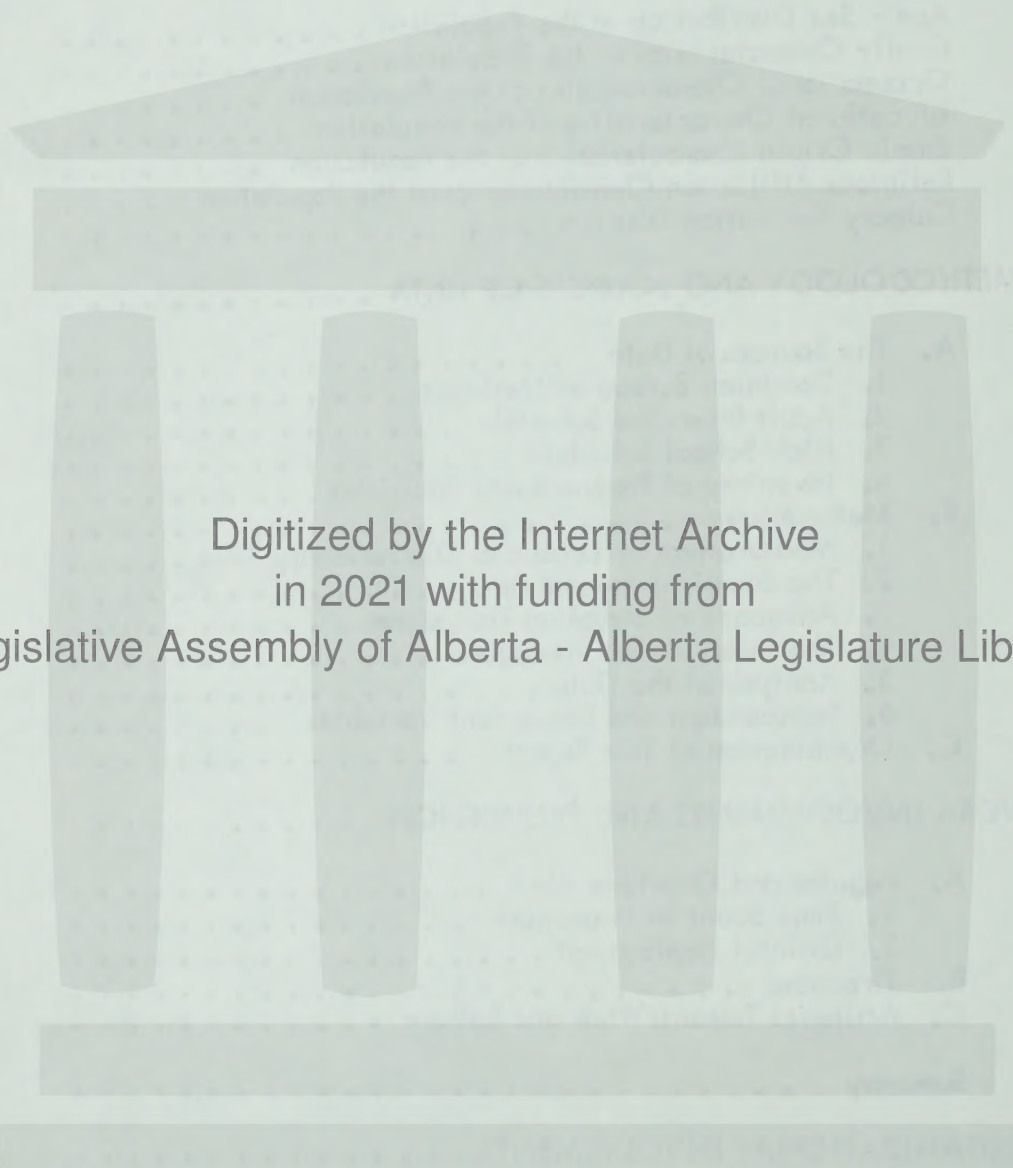
Recommendations:

Mr. L. Beres

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

List of Tables	iii
CHAPTER	
INTRODUCTION	1
I DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION OF CALGARY	5
Age - Sex Distribution of the Population	5
Family Characteristics of the Population	7
Occupational Characteristics of the Population	8
Educational Characteristics of the Population	9
Ethnic Origin Characteristics of the Population	10
Religious Affiliation Characteristics of the Population	11
Calgary Recreation Districts	12
II METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA	14
A. The Sources of Data	14
1. Dominion Bureau of Statistics	14
2. Adult Interview Schedule	14
3. High School Schedule	15
4. Inventory of Programs and Facilities	16
B. Methodology	16
1. Measurement of Leisure or Discretionary Time	17
2. The Sampling Procedure	19
3. Adequacy of Sampling Procedures	20
4. The Interviewing Procedure	27
5. Analysis of the Data	29
6. Independent and Dependent Variables	29
C. Organization of This Report	30
III WORK INVOLVEMENTS AND PREFERENCES	31
A. Regular and Overtime Work	31
1. Time Spent in Housework	31
2. Gainful Employment	34
B. Tiredness	36
C. Attitudes Towards Work and Leisure	37
Summary	49
IV ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS	54
A. Formal Organizations	54
1. Number of Organizational Memberships	55
2. Proportion of Meetings Attended	58
3. Hours Per Month in Organizations	60
a. Summer	60
b. Winter	61
4. Offices or Regular Duties	62
5. Future Involvement	62
6. Per Cent of Organizations Belonged To Which Were Church Affiliated	62



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2021 with funding from
Legislative Assembly of Alberta - Alberta Legislature Library

B. Church Involvement	63
1. Church Affiliation	63
2. Church Attendance	67
3. Time Spent in Church Affairs	70
a. Summer	71
b. Winter	73
4. Future Plans	73

Summary	74
-------------------	----

V SOCIAL INVOLVEMENTS	79
---------------------------------	----

A. Friends	79
B. Anomie	91

Summary	97
-------------------	----

VI LEISURE TIME USAGE AND AVAILABILITY	100
--	-----

A. Leisure Time Based Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities	101
1. Winter	101
2. Summer	105
B. Reported Leisure Time	106
1. Winter	106
2. Summer	108
C. Reported by Housewives	110
1. Free Time During the Day	110
2. Free Time During the Evenings	114

Summary	119
-------------------	-----

VII CURRENT LEISURE ACTIVITIES	122
--	-----

A. Total Number of Current Leisure Time Activities	122
B. Specific Activities	129
1. Time Spent in Various Activities	130
a. Winter Activities	130
b. Summer Activities	155
c. Time Spent Reading	164
i. Winter	165
ii. Summer	168
2. Music/Art Lessons	169
3. Trips	172
a. Summer Weekend Trips	173
b. Winter Trips	186
4. Activities Outside the Area	197
C. Preferred Activities	205
1. Increased Participation Desired	205
2. Activities Most Enjoyed	206
a. Summer	208
b. Winter	215
c. Favorite Outdoor Activity - Summer	223
3. Active in Organizations and Clubs	231

D. Patterns of Leisure	234
1. Time Spent Alone	235
2. Time Spent With Friends	241
3. Time Spent With Family	249

Summary	254
-------------------	-----

VIII DESIRED ACTIVITIES	265
-----------------------------------	-----

A. Number of Desired Activities	265
B. Types of Activities	269
C. Indications of Interest	272
D. Requirements	274
E. Desired Organizational Involvement	275
F. Structure	278

Summary	282
-------------------	-----

IX RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS	286
------------------------------------	-----

A. Outdoor Activities	286
1. Satisfaction with Present Involvement	286
2. Obstacles to Involvement	289
B. Leisure Time Opportunities Available	291
C. Needful Segments of the Population	294
D. Facilities	297
1. General Adequacy of Recreational Facilities	297
2. Adequacy for Youth	300
3. Fairness of Operating Policy	303
4. Concentration of Facilities	304
E. Staff	309
1. Paid vs Volunteer Workers	310
2. Recruitment of Volunteers	310
3. Responsibility for Development	311

Summary	313
-------------------	-----

X RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES	319
-------------------------------------	-----

A. Work Involvement and Preferences	319
1. Regular and Over-Time Work	319
a. Time Spent in Housework	319
b. Gainful Employment	320
2. Attitudes Towards Work and Leisure	321
B. Organizational Involvements	322
1. Formal Organizations	322
a. Number of Organizational Memberships	322
b. Proportion of Meetings Attended	322
c. Hours per Month in Organizations	323
d. Offices or Regular Duties	323
2. Church Involvements	323
a. Church Affiliation	323
b. Church Attendance and Time Spent in Church Affairs	324

C. Social Involvements	324
1. Friends	324
2. Anomie	325
D. Leisure Time Usage and Availability	326
1. Leisure Time Based on Usage	326
a. Winter	326
b. Summer	326
2. Reported Leisure Time	326
a. Winter	326
b. Summer	327
3. Reported by Housewives	327
a. Free Time During the Day	327
b. Free Time In the Evenings	327
E. Current Leisure Activities	328
1. Number of Leisure Activities	328
2. Specific Activities	328
a. Degree of Time Spent in Various Activities	328
i. Winter	328
ii. Summer	332
b. Time Spent Reading	334
c. Music and Art Lessons	334
d. Trips	334
i. Summer Weekend and Extended Weekend Trips	334
ii. Winter Trips	334
e. Activities Outside the Area	334
3. Preferred Activities	335
a. Increased Participation Desired	335
b. Activity Most Enjoyed	335
i. Summer	335
ii. Winter	336
iii. Outdoor Summer	337
c. Active in Organizations and Clubs	337
4. Patterns of Leisure	337
a. Time Spent Alone	337
b. Time Spent With Friends	338
c. Time Spent With Family	339
F. Desired Activities	339
1. Number of Desired Activities	339
2. Type of Activities	340
3. Indications of Interest	341
4. Structure	341
G. Recreational Problems	341
1. Outdoor Activities	341
a. Satisfaction with Present Involvement	341
b. Obstacles to Increased Involvement	341
2. Leisure Time Opportunities Available	341
3. Age Group Most Urgently In Need of Programs and Facilities	342
4. Facilities	342
a. General Adequacy	342
b. Adequacy for Youth	342
c. Fairness of Operating Policy	343
d. Concentration	343
Summary	345

A. Sample	349
B. General Description	349
1. Age-Sex Distribution	349
2. Grade in School	351
3. Place of Birth, Length of Residence and Ethnicity	351
4. Educational and Occupational Background	353
a. Parents' Educational Levels	353
b. Fathers' Occupations	353
c. Family Income	354
5. Educational and Occupational Expectations, Attitudes and Performances	354
a. Expected Education	354
b. Study Habits	354
c. Dropouts	356
d. Occupational Expectations and Desires	356
i. Attitudes Towards Work	356
ii. Future Expectations	357
iii. Desired Future Activity	358
C. Student Employment Patterns	359
1. Summer Jobs	359
2. Current Part-Time Jobs	360
D. Organizational Involvements	360
1. Church Activities	360
a. Affiliation and Attendance	360
b. Church-Related Groups	362
c. Future Activity	364
2. School and Extra-Curricular Activities	365
a. School Activities	365
b. Inter-school and Intra-mural Activities	366
c. Extra-Curricular Activities	368
d. Official Positions Held	370
E. Social Involvements	372
1. Friendship Patterns	372
a. Number of Close Friends	372
b. Rate of Seeing Best Friend	372
c. Activities Engaged in With Friends	372
2. Dating	373
3. Anomie	374
F. Current Leisure Activities	375
1. Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities	375
2. General Activities	376
3. T.V., Reading and Listening to Records as Leisure Activities	379
4. Most Enjoyable Activities	381
5. Desired Activities	384
a. Structure	384
b. T. V. Programs	386
c. Type of Desired Activity	387
i. Individual Athletics - first activity	387
ii. Individual Athletics - second activity	388
iii. Nature-Oriented Activities	389
iv. Excitement Activities	390
v. Travel	391
vi. Group Athletics	392
d. Activity Most Like to Try	393

G.	Recreation Problems	396
1.	Leisure Time Opportunities Available	396
2.	General Feeling About the Area	397
3.	Adequacy of Facilities	397
4.	Transportation Problems	400
	Summary	403
XII	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	409
A.	Population of the Calgary Area	410
B.	Methodology and Sources of Data	410
1.	Sources of Data	410
2.	Methodology	411
C.	Findings of the Recreational Demand Study	413
	Work Involvements and Attitudes Toward Work	413
	Organizational Involvements	415
	Social Involvements	417
	Leisure Time Availability	418
	Current Leisure Activities of Respondents	419
	Desired Recreational Activities	421
	Problems and Inadequacies of Existing Recreational Opportunities	423
	Urban-Rural Differences	425
XIII	RECOMMENDATIONS	427
XIV	FACILITIES	455

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX

Page No.

A	Mass Media Usage	xix
B	Calgary Adult Recreation Schedule	liii
C	High School Recreation Schedule	lxxxv
D	Index of Social Position - A. B. Hollingshead	xcix
E	Population by Recreation Area, Calgary, 1966	cvii
F	Inventory of Commercial and Club Facilities	cx
G	Inventory of Church Facilities	cxiv
H	Inventory of Department Programs	cxviii
I	Recreation Districts of Calgary	cxx

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER		<u>Page No.</u>
I	DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION OF CALGARY	5
I-1	Population by Age Groups, Alberta and Calgary, 1966	6
I-2	Family Characteristics, Alberta and Calgary, 1966	7
I-3	Occupations of the Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over, Alberta and Calgary, 1961	8
I-4	Population, 5 Years of Age and Over, Not Attending School, by Highest Grade Attended, Alberta and Calgary, 1961	9
I-5	Population by Ethnic Groups, Calgary and Alberta, 1961	10
I-6	Population by Religious Denominations, Alberta and Calgary, 1961	11
I-7	Population by Recreation Districts of Calgary, 1966, and Sample Size by Recreation Districts, 1968	12
II	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA	14
II-1	Age-Sex Distributions of Total Population of Calgary Over 19 Years of Age, 1966, and Study Sample, 1968	22
II-2	Labour Force For Total Population of Calgary, Age 15 and Over, 1961, and for Study Sample, 1968	24
II-3	Education of the Total Population of Calgary, Age 5 and Over, Not Attending School, 1961, and of the Study Sample, 1968	26
III	WORK INVOLVEMENTS AND PREFERENCES	31
III-1	Hours per Day in Housework	32
III-2	Time Spent in Housework by Income of Family	32
III-3	Time Spent in Housework by Age of Respondent	33
III-4	Hours Worked Per Week in Winter by Income of Respondent	35
III-5	Hours Worked Per Week in Winter by Occupation of Respondent	36
III-6	Protestant Ethic Scores for Total Calgary Sample	38
III-7	Protestant Ethic Scores by Districts of Calgary	39
III-8	Protestant Ethic Scores by Ethnicity of Respondent	40
III-9	Attitudes Towards Work by Occupation of Respondent	41
III-10	Attitudes Towards Work by Age of Respondent	42
III-11	More Satisfaction From Work or From Leisure	43
III-12	More Satisfaction From Work or Leisure by Districts of Calgary	44
III-13	More Satisfaction From Work or Leisure by Ethnicity of Respondent	45
III-14	More Satisfaction From Work or Leisure by Generation of Respondent	46
III-15	More Satisfaction From Work or Leisure by Occupation of Respondent	47
III-16	More Satisfaction From Work or Leisure by Age of Respondent	48

IV	ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS	54
IV-1	Number of Organization or Club Memberships	55
IV-2	Number of Organizational Memberships by Education of Respondent	56
IV-3	Number of Organizational Memberships by Income of Respondent	57
IV-4	Number of Organizational Memberships by Occupation of Respondent	58
IV-5	Proportion of Meetings Attended - Summer	59
IV-6	Hours Per Month in Organizations in Summer	60
IV-7	Hours Per Month in Organizations in Winter	61
IV-8	Per Cent of Organizations Which Were Church Affiliated	63
IV-9	Church Affiliation - Calgary Sample	64
IV-10	Church Affiliation by Ethnicity of Respondent	65
IV-11	Church Affiliation by Generation of Respondent	66
IV-12	Church Affiliation by Education of Respondent	67
IV-13	Church Attendance of Calgary Residents	68
IV-14	Church Attendance by Age of Respondent	69
IV-15	Hours Per Month in Church Affairs-Summer & Winter	70
IV-16	Hours Per Month in Church Affairs by Districts of Calgary	71
IV-17	Hours Per Month in Church Affairs by Age of Respondent	72
V	SOCIAL INVOLVEMENTS	79
V-1	Number of Close Friends	80
V-2	Number of Close Friends by Districts of Calgary	81
V-3	Number of Close Friends by Education of Respondent	83
V-4	Proportion of Friends Living in Same Community as Respondent	84
V-5	Proportion of Friends Living in Same Community by Districts of Calgary	85
V-6	Proportion of Friends Living in Same Community by Education of Respondent	87
V-7	Responses To: "How Often Do You See Your Closest Friend?"	88
V-8	Frequency of Seeing Best Friend by Districts of Calgary	89
V-9	Frequency of Seeing Best Friend by Age of Respondent	90
V-10	Anomie Scores	91
V-11	Anomie Scores by Districts of Calgary	92
V-12	Anomie Scores by Education of Respondent	93
V-13	Anomie Scores by Income of Respondent	94
V-14	Anomie Scores by Occupation of Respondent	95
V-15	Anomie Scores by Age of Respondent	96
VI	LEISURE TIME USAGE AND AVAILABILITY	100
VI-1	Total Leisure Time Per Month in Winter Based Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities	101
VI-2	Total Leisure Time Per Month in Winter Based Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities by Ethnicity	102

VI	LEISURE TIME USAGE AND AVAILABILITY, (cont'd)	
VI-3	Total Leisure Time (Winter) by Generation of Respondent	103
VI-4	Total Leisure Time (Winter) by Occupation of Respondent	104
VI-5	Total Leisure Time (Winter) by Age of Respondent . . .	105
VI-6	Reported Leisure Time in Winter	106
VI-7	Reported Leisure Time (Winter) by Income of Respondent	107
VI-8	Reported Leisure Time (Winter) by Age of Respondent . .	108
VI-9	Reported Leisure Time (Winter) by Occupation of Respondent	109
VI-10	Free Time When Children in School	110
VI-11	Free Time in Day (Housewives) by Education of Respondent	112
VI-12	Free Time in Day (Housewives) by Family Income . . .	113
VI-13	Free Time in Day (Housewives) by Age of Respondent . .	114
VI-14	Free Time When Children in Bed	115
VI-15	Free Time in Evenings (Housewives) by Education of Respondent	116
VI-16	Free Time in Evenings (Housewives) by Family Income .	117
VII	CURRENT LEISURE ACTIVITIES	122
VII-1	Number of Activities Participated In	123
VII-2	Number of Activities by Districts of Calgary	124
VII-3	Number of Activities by Generation of Respondent . . .	125
VII-4	Number of Activities by Education of Respondent . . .	126
VII-5	Number of Activities by Income of Respondent	127
VII-6	Number of Activities by Occupation of Respondent . . .	128
VII-7	Number of Activities by Age of Respondent	129
VII-8	Specific Activities as Most, Medial or Least Time - Consuming in Winter	130
VII-9	Movies and T.V. as a Time-Consuming Activity by Education of Respondent	132
VII-10	Movies and T.V. as a Time-Consuming Activity by Age of Respondent	133
VII-11	Visiting as a Time-Consuming Activity by Income of Respondent	134
VII-12	Listening to Records as a Time-Consuming Activity by Education of Respondent	136
VII-13	Listening to Records as a Time-Consuming Activity by Age of Respondent	137
VII-14	Playing With Children as a Time-Consuming Activity by Districts of Calgary	139
VII-15	Playing With Children as a Time-Consuming Activity by Occupation of Respondent	141
VII-16	Playing With Children as a Time-Consuming Activity by Age of Respondent	142
VII-17	Church Activities as Time-Consuming Activities by Education of Respondent	143
VII-18	Church Activities as Time-Consuming Activities by Occupation of Respondent	144

VII	CURRENT LEISURE ACTIVITIES, (cont'd)	
VII-19	Sewing and Knitting as Time-Consuming Activities by Districts of Calgary	146
VII-20	Sewing and Knitting as Time-Consuming Activities by Generation of Respondent	147
VII-21	Drinking Beer as a Time-Consuming Activity by Occupation of Respondent	149
VII-22	Drinking Beer as a Time-Consuming Activity by Age of Respondent	150
VII-23	Dancing as a Time-Consuming Activity by Age of Respondent	152
VII-24	Attending Sports Events as a Time-Consuming Activity by Districts of Calgary	154
VII-25	Specific Activities as Most, Medial or Least Time Consuming in the Summer	155
VII-26	Visiting as a Time-Consuming Activity by Education of Respondent	157
VII-27	Home Improvements as a Time-Consuming Activity by Generation of Respondent	158
VII-28	Playing With Children as a Time-Consuming Activity by Occupation of Respondent	160
VII-29	Church Activities as Time-Consuming Activities by Age of Respondent	161
VII-30	Individual Athletics as a Time-Consuming Activity by Occupation of Respondent	162
VII-31	Time Spent Reading	165
VII-32	Hours Reading (Winter) by Income of Respondent	166
VII-33	Hours Reading (Winter) by Occupation of Respondent	167
VII-34	Hours Spent Reading (Winter) by Age of Respondent	168
VII-35	Music and Art Lessons	169
VII-36	Interest in Art Lessons by Education of Respondent	171
VII-37	Interest in Art Lessons by Age of Respondent	172
VII-38	Summer Weekend Trips	173
VII-39	Weekend Trips (Summer) by Districts of Calgary	174
VII-40	Weekend Trips (Summer) by Generation of Respondent	175
VII-41	Weekend Trips (Summer) by Ethnicity of Respondent	176
VII-42	Weekend Trips (Summer) by Education of Respondent	177
VII-43	Weekend Trips (Summer) by Income of Respondent	178
VII-44	Weekend Trips (Summer) by Age of Respondent	179
VII-45	Destination of Weekend Trip	180
VII-46	Type of Place Went To on Summer Weekend Trip	181
VII-47	Main Purpose of Summer Weekend Trip	182
VII-48	Distance Travelled for Summer Weekend Trip	183
VII-49	Length of Summer Weekend Trip	184
VII-50	Size of Party in Summer Weekend Trip	185
VII-51	Activities Participated In on Summer Weekend Trip	186
VII-52	Winter Trips	187
VII-53	Trips (Winter) by Districts of Calgary	188
VII-54	Trips (Winter) by Education of Respondent	189
VII-55	Trips (Winter) by Income of Respondent	190
VII-56	Trips (Winter) by Occupation of Respondent	191
VII-57	Destination of Winter Trip	192

VII CURRENT LEISURE ACTIVITIES, (cont'd)

VII-58	Type of Place Went To on Winter Trip	193
VII-59	Main Purpose of Winter Trip.	194
VII-60	Distance Travelled for Winter Trip	195
VII-61	Length of Winter Trip	196
VII-62	Activities Participated In on Winter Trip	197
VII-63	Number of Activities Outside the Area	198
VII-64	Number of Activities Outside the Area by Districts of Calgary	199
VII-65	Number of Activities Outside the Area by Generation .	200
VII-66	Number of Activities Outside the Area by Education of Respondent	201
VII-67	Number of Activities Outside the Area by Income of Respondent	202
VII-68	Number of Activities Outside the Area by Occupation of Respondent	203
VII-69	Number of Activities Outside the Area by Age of Respondent	204
VII-70	Total Number of Activities in which Increased Participation was Desired	205
VII-71	Number of Activities in which Increased Participation was Desired by Age of Respondent	206
VII-72	Most Enjoyed Activity in Both Summer and Winter . . .	207
VII-73	Most Enjoyable Activity by Districts of Calgary.	208
VII-74	Most Enjoyable Activity by Ethnicity of Respondent. . .	209
VII-75	Most Enjoyable Activity by Income of Respondent . . .	210
VII-76	Most Enjoyable Activity by Occupation of Respondent .	212
VII-77	Most Enjoyable Activity by Age of Respondent	214
VII-78	Most Enjoyable Activity by Districts of Calgary	215
VII-79	Most Enjoyable Activity by Ethnicity of Respondent . .	217
VII-80	Most Enjoyable Activity by Generation of Respondent .	218
VII-81	Most Enjoyable Activity by Education of Respondent . .	219
VII-82	Most Enjoyable Activity by Income of Respondent . . .	220
VII-83	Most Enjoyable Activity by Occupation of Respondent .	221
VII-84	Most Enjoyable Activity by Age of Respondent	222
VII-85	Favorite Outdoor Summer Activity - First Choice . . .	223
VII-86	Favorite Outdoor Activity by Districts of Calgary . . .	225
VII-87	Favorite Outdoor Activity by Ethnicity of Respondent .	226
VII-88	Favorite Outdoor Activity by Education of Respondent .	227
VII-89	Favorite Outdoor Activity by Income of Respondent . .	228
VII-90	Favorite Outdoor Activity by Occupation of Respondent	229
VII-91	Favorite Outdoor Activity by Age of Respondent	230
VII-92	Organizations and Clubs Related to Most Enjoyed Activity	231
VII-93	Organizations Related to Favorite Activities (Winter) by Districts of Calgary	232
VII-94	Organizations Related to Favorite Activity (Winter) by Education of Respondent	234
VII-95	Leisure Time Spent Alone	235
VII-96	Leisure Time Spent Alone in Winter by Districts of Calgary	236
VII-97	Leisure Time Spent Alone in Winter by Education of Respondent	238

VII	CURRENT LEISURE ACTIVITIES, (cont'd)	
VII-98	Leisure Time Spent Alone in Winter by Income of Respondent	239
VII-99	Leisure Time Spent Alone in Winter by Occupation of Respondent	240
VII-100	Leisure Time Spent Alone in Winter by Age of Respondent	241
VII-101	Leisure Time Spent With Friends	242
VII-102	Leisure Time Spent With Friends, in Winter, by Districts of Calgary	243
VII-103	Leisure Time Spent With Friends by Ethnicity of Respondent	244
VII-104	Leisure Time Spent With Friends, in Winter, by Education of Respondent	245
VII-105	Leisure Time Spent With Friends, in Winter, by Income of Respondent	246
VII-106	Leisure Time Spent With Friends, in Winter, by Occupation of Respondent	247
VII-107	Leisure Time Spent With Friends, in Winter, by Age of Respondent	248
VII-108	Leisure Time Spent With Family	249
VII-109	Leisure Time Spent With Family, in Winter, by Districts of Calgary	250
VII-110	Leisure Time Spent With Family, in Winter, by Income of Respondent	252
VII-111	Leisure Time Spent With Family, in Winter, by Age of Respondent	253
VIII	DESIRED ACTIVITIES	265
VIII-1	Number of Desired Activities	266
VIII-2	Total Number of Desired Activities by Districts of Calgary	267
VIII-3	Total Number of Desired Activities by Education of Respondent	268
VIII-4	Total Number of Desired Activities by Age of Respondent	269
VIII-5	First and Second Choice of Most Desired Activities	270
VIII-6	Most Desired Activity by Age of Respondent	271
VIII-7	Indications of Interest in Desired Activities	272
VIII-8	Requirements for Participation in Desired Activities	274
VIII-9	Desired Organizational Involvement	275
VIII-10	Desired Organizational Involvement by Education of Respondent	276
VIII-11	Desired Organizational Involvement by Occupation of Respondent	277
VIII-12	Structure of Future Recreational Opportunities by Districts of Calgary	279
VIII-13	Structure of Future Recreational Opportunities by Age of Respondent	280
VIII-14	Reasons for More Unorganized Recreational Opportunities	281

IX	RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS	286
IX-1	Satisfaction With Present Involvement by Education of Respondent	287
IX-2	Satisfaction With Present Involvement by Occupation of Respondent	288
IX-3	Total Number of Leisure Time Opportunities	291
IX-4	Number of Leisure Time Opportunities by Education of Respondent	292
IX-5	Number of Leisure Time Opportunities by Income of Respondent	293
IX-6	Number of Leisure Time Opportunities by Age of Respondent	294
IX-7	Group Most in Need of Increased Programs and Facilities by Age of Respondent	296
IX-8	Reported Needs for Respondent's Age Group	298
IX-9	Adequate Facilities by Age of Respondent	299
IX-10	"Are Existing Facilities Adequate for Youth?"	300
IX-11	Adequate Facilities for Youth by Income of Respondent	301
IX-12	Adequate Facilities for Youth by Age of Respondent	302
IX-13	Fairly Run Facilities by Education of Respondent	303
IX-14	Concentration of Facilities	304
IX-15	Concentration of Facilities by Districts of Calgary	305
IX-16	Concentration of Facilities by Occupation of Respondent	307
IX-17	Concentration of Facilities by Age of Respondent	308
IX-18	Reasons for Decentralization of Future Recreation Facilities	309
IX-19	"Who Should Pay Recreation Staff?"	310
IX-20	How to Attract Volunteers	311
IX-21	"Who Should Lead in Development of Recreation Programs and Facilities?"	312
X	RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES	319
X-1	Time Spent in Housework by Urban-Rural	319
X-2	Hours Worked Per Week in Winter by Urban-Rural	320
X-3	Hours Worked Per Week in Summer by Urban-Rural	321
X-4	More Satisfaction from Work or Leisure by Urban-Rural	322
X-5	Proportion of Meetings Attended by Urban-Rural	323
X-6	Number of Close Friends by Urban-Rural	324
X-7	Frequency of Seeing Best Friend by Urban-Rural	325
X-8	Reported Leisure Time (Winter) by Urban-Rural	326
X-9	Reported Leisure Time (Summer) by Urban-Rural	327
X-10	Number of Leisure Activities by Urban-Rural	328
X-11	Church Activities as Time-Consuming Activities by Urban-Rural	329
X-12	Sewing and Knitting as Time-Consuming Activities by Urban-Rural	330
X-13	Drinking Beer as a Time-Consuming Activity by Urban-Rural	330
X-14	Attending Sports Events as a Time-Consuming Activity by Urban-Rural	331
X-15	Attending Cultural Events as a Time-Consuming Activity by Urban-Rural	332

X	RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES, (cont'd)	
X-16	Home Improvements as a Time-Consuming Activity by Urban-Rural	333
X-17	Dancing as a Time-Consuming Activity by Urban-Rural	333
X-18	Number of Activities Outside the Area by Urban-Rural	335
X-19	Most Enjoyable Activity by Urban-Rural (Summer).	336
X-20	Most Enjoyable Activity by Urban-Rural (Winter).	336
X-21	Favorite Outdoor Activity by Urban-Rural	337
X-22	Leisure Time Spent Alone by Urban-Rural	338
X-23	Leisure Time Spent With Friends by Urban-Rural	338
X-24	Free Time Spent With Family by Urban-Rural	339
X-25	Number of Desired Activities by Urban-Rural	340
X-26	Type of Desired Activity by Urban-Rural	340
X-27	Number of Leisure Time Opportunities Available by Urban-Rural	342
X-28	Adequacy for Youth by Urban-Rural	343
X-29	Concentration of Facilities by Urban-Rural	344
XI	PROFILE OF THE CALGARY HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION	349
XI-1	Age Distribution of Calgary High School Respondents	350
XI-2	Age Distribution by Sex of Calgary High School Respondents	350
XI-3	Program by Grade in School of High School Respondents	351
XI-4	Birthplaces of Parents of Calgary High School Respondents	352
XI-5	Educational Level of Parents of Calgary High School Respondents	353
XI-6	Time Spent Studying Each Evening	355
XI-7	Time Spent Studying on Weekends	355
XI-8	Endorsement of Protestant Ethic by Calgary High School Respondents	357
XI-9	Church Affiliation of Calgary High School Respondents	361
XI-10	Frequency of Church Attendance	362
XI-11	Membership in Church-Related Groups	363
XI-12	Time Spent in Church Affairs - in Winter and in Summer	364
XI-13	Number of Hours Spent in Inter-School Sports Activities	367
XI-14	Time Spent in Intra-Mural Sports Activities	368
XI-15	Time Spent in Extra-Curricular Activities	369
XI-16	Frequency of Attendance and Time Spent in School and Extra-Curricular Activities	370
XI-17	Official Positions Held in Athletic and/or Non-Athletic Clubs or Organizations	371
XI-18	Activities Engaged in by Respondents With Three Closest Friends	373

XI	PROFILE OF THE CALGARY HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION, (cont'd)	
XI-19	Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities Engaged In - Winter	375
XI-20	Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities Engaged In - Summer	376
XI-21	Activities Engaged In - in Winter	377
XI-22	Activities Engaged In - in Summer	378
XI-23	Number of Books Read Per Month in Winter and in Summer	379
XI-24	Time Spent Listening To Records in Winter and in Summer	380
XI-25	Total Number of Activities Participated In - for Winter and for Summer	381
XI-26	First and Second Choice Most Enjoyable Activities in Winter	382
XI-27	First and Second Choice Most Enjoyable Activities in Summer	383
XI-28	Reasons Given for Preferring Informal Recreation . . .	385
XI-29	T. V. Programs Respondents Would Like To Watch . . .	386
XI-30	Individual Athletics: Desired Group Type, Season and Obstacles to Participation	388
XI-31	Individual Athletics: second activity - Desired Group Type, Season and Obstacles to Participation	389
XI-32	Nature-Oriented Activities - Desired Group Type, Season and Obstacles to Participation	390
XI-33	Excitement Activities - Desired Group Type, Season and Obstacles to Participation	391
XI-34	Travel - Desired Group Type, Season and Obstacles to Participation	392
XI-35	Group Athletics - Desired Group Type, Season and Obstacles to Participation	393
XI-36	Activities Would Most Like to Try	394
XI-37	What is Needed in Order to Participate in Most Desired Activities	395
XI-38	Recreational Opportunities Available for Calgary High School Respondents - Summer and Winter	396
XI-39	Number of Facilities Utilized by Respondents Which Charge Fees	399
XI-40	Responses to the Question: "Which Activities Have Unfair Fee Structures?"	400
XI-41	Means of Transportation Used To and From Recreational Facilities in Winter and in Summer	401
XI-42	Frequency of Transportation Problems in Winter and in Summer	402
XII	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	409
XIII	RECOMMENDATIONS	427
XIV	FACILITIES	455

APPENDICES

A	MASS MEDIA USAGE	
A-1	Number of Newspaper Subscriptions by Districts of Calgary	xxi
A-2	Number of Newspaper Subscriptions by Income of Respondent	xxiii
A-3	Number of Newspaper Subscriptions by Occupation of Respondent	xxiv
A-4	Number of Newspaper Subscriptions by Age of Respondent	xxv
A-5	Number of Magazine Subscriptions by Ethnicity of Respondent	xxvii
A-6	Number of Magazine Subscriptions by Education of Respondent	xxviii
A-7	Number of Magazine Subscriptions by Income of Respondent	xxix
A-8	Number of Magazine Subscriptions by Occupation of Respondent	xxx
A-9	Hours of Television Viewing by Income of Respondent	xxxii
A-10	Hours of Television Viewing by Education of Respondent	xxxiii
A-11	Hours of Television Viewing by Occupation of Respondent	xxxiv
A-12	Hours of Television Viewing by Age of Respondent . .	xxxv
A-13	Favorite Television Program by Districts of Calgary . .	xxxvi
A-14	Favorite Television Program by Income of Respondent .	xxxviii
A-15	Favorite Television Program by Education of Respondent	xxxix
A-16	Favorite Television Program by Occupation of Respondent	xl
A-17	Personal Experience as a Major Source of Information by Age of Respondent	xli
A-18	T. V. as a Major Source of Information by Districts of Calgary	xlii
A-19	Radio as a Major Source of Information by Districts of Calgary	xliv
A-20	Radio as a Major Source of Information by Education of Respondent	xl v
A-21	School as a Major Source of Information by Districts of Calgary	xlvi
A-22	Magazines as a Major Source of Information by Districts of Calgary	xlvii
Figure XI-1	Distribution of Anomie Scores	374

INTRODUCTION

The Alberta Department of Youth was established in 1966 by the approval of the "The Department of Youth Act" on April 7, and the appointment on July 4 of R.C. Clark as Minister of Youth. The Recreation Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary was transferred to the newly created Department, and its responsibilities modified and elaborated.

A survey of the Calgary area was one of a series of recreation surveys of different areas within Alberta which was embarked upon as one of the initial projects of the Research Division of the Department of Youth.

One of the purposes of this research was to generate data on the recreational needs and interests of inhabitants of Calgary, and on the varied recreational resources of the area in order to assist the Calgary Parks, Recreation, and Cemetery Department in its future planning. Another purpose was to generate data which could be compared with similar data collected in other areas of Alberta.

This report presents the results of this study in the Calgary area together with some recommendations for programming based on the findings.

Significance of the Study

The primary purpose of the Recreation Branch of the Department of Youth is to assist Alberta Communities and organizations in the development and operation of programs of recreation that offer opportunity to all, that challenge every participant to fully develop his potential talents and that offer the individual the opportunity to give leadership and service to his community.

The term "recreation" may be applied to any experience in which a person chooses to participate in free or unobligated time for the satisfaction and enjoyment derived. It is a term commonly applied to sports and other physical activities, to reading, crafts and T.V. watching. It may be applied as accurately to discussions, leading choral groups, planning community centres and political campaigns providing such activities are engaged in voluntarily and are not essential to earning a livelihood.

Since recreation is activity, and since learning results from activity, recreation cannot be conceived as merely a filler of time. It must be seen as having potential for contributing to human growth or human degradation. This fact becomes increasingly significant as, with automation and resulting leisure, work becomes much less of a factor in shaping the individual's values, and recreation becomes much more of a factor.

Opportunities for recreation must not be restrictive, but rather, they must be proudly conceived and supported so that every person regardless of age, sex, education, economic or ethnic background and interest may find scope for his own and his community's enrichment.

Opportunities for recreation can be equated with imaginative, knowledgeable leaders, adequate facilities and freedom to choose from a wide range of experiences. Freedom to choose implies ability and opportunity to choose.

Today and to an even greater extent in the future, the majority of man's experiences, the events and situations that shape his way of life, will occur during leisure - they will be recreative experiences.

Consequently, society through its families, its institutions, and its governments has an obligation to ensure that recreation contributes to the socialization of the individual and to the preservation of society.

Objectives of the Study

The responsibility for making an assessment of recreational opportunities in the Calgary area was given to the Research Division of the Department of Youth. The general aim of the study was to ascertain the recreational needs and interests of the citizens of Calgary and the degree to which available programs and facilities were geared to the interest of the people they were supposed to serve. Several more specific but interrelated objectives were also intended as part of this study. These purposes, with brief discussions of each are:

(1) To provide objective guidelines for the development of recreation programs in the Calgary area, through analyzing the adequacy of the existing recreational opportunities in Calgary, in the light of the current, and desired recreational activities of the residents of the area. The goal is to identify "recreationally underprivileged" areas and underprivileged age-sex components of the population, in order to design programs to compensate for deficiencies. This involves three questions:

- (i) What recreational resources are available in the survey area?
- (ii) What overall patterns of recreational activities, needs, interests, satisfactions and dissatisfactions are apparent from the responses of sample members?
- (iii) What are the characteristics of those who are highly involved, whose needs and interests are well met, who are "recreationally satisfied", and what are the characteristics of those with few recreational involvements, who are "recreationally deprived" and/or frustrated. This will involve pinpointing the high need groups in terms of their salient characteristics, and this

in turn will permit making recommendations and designing programs to minimize and, if possible, eliminate the recreationally underprivileged in the Calgary area.

It was felt that it was necessary to discover whether recreational programs designed to meet certain needs are succeeding in their aim or are failing, for varied reasons.

Where there is reason to believe that programs and facilities are adequate, but are not available to deprived groups because of financial and transportation problems, communication failure and other obstacles, ways of surmounting these may be suggested. Where there are no inadequacies of programs or facilities utilized by deprived groups, the data analysis will bring this to light.

(2) To determine areas where the Department of Youth can be of service in the development of improved recreational opportunities. The purpose of the Recreation Survey is not to determine only those areas where the Recreation Board or the Provincial Government should become directly involved with programming, but also to determine what assistance might be given to existing organizations. Such assistance might take the form of making professional advice available, or of assisting with the development of facilities.

(3) To provide initial information against which the effects of new recreational programs on the people of the Calgary area can be evaluated. The study will provide a set of data which will illumine, through detailed and precise comparison, other studies which may be made in the area. It will provide a comprehensive and detailed baseline picture in terms of which the programs introduced by Calgary Parks, Recreation, and Cemetery Department may be evaluated.

In summary, the purpose of the study is to provide guidelines for the improvement of the recreational opportunities of the residents of the Calgary area.

CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION OF CALGARY

This chapter will present information on various characteristics of the population of the city of Calgary, as is available from Dominion Bureau of Statistics data. The characteristics to be examined are: the age - sex distribution of the population, various family characteristics - including the average number of people in the family and the average number of unmarried children aged 24 or under living at home, occupation, education, ethnicity and religion. Data for the first two characteristics are taken from the 1966 Census of Canada, but the other four characteristics are 1961 Census figures as these data were not collected in 1966. Corresponding data for the whole of the Province of Alberta are provided in order to permit comparison of these characteristics between the study area's population and that of the whole province.

In addition to this description of the total Calgary population, the population of each recreation area in the city is given.

Age - Sex Distribution of the Population

Table I-1 shows the age and sex characteristics of the population of Alberta and Calgary grouped into six age categories.

Table I-1

Population by Age Groups, Alberta and Calgary, 1966

<u>Age</u>		<u>Calgary</u>			<u>Alberta</u>		
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0 - 9 years	N	79,471	40,436	39,035	353,108	180,705	172,403
	%	24.0	12.2	11.8	24.1	12.3	11.8
10 - 19 years	N	58,828	29,580	29,248	286,659	145,864	140,795
	%	17.8	9.0	8.8	19.6	10.0	9.6
20 - 34 years	N	73,055	35,399	37,656	288,686	144,437	144,249
	%	22.1	10.7	11.4	19.7	9.9	9.8
35 - 54 years	N	77,519	38,776	38,743	329,756	168,052	161,704
	%	23.4	11.7	11.7	22.5	11.5	11.0
55 - 64 years	N	19,690	9,563	10,127	100,986	53,093	47,893
	%	6.0	2.9	3.1	6.9	3.6	3.3
65 or more years	N	22,012	10,397	11,615	104,010	54,094	49,916
	%	6.7	3.2	3.5	7.1	3.7	3.4
TOTAL	N	330,575	164,151	166,424	1,463,203	746,245	716,958
	%	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	51.0	49.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1966, Catalogue No. 92-610, Vol. I (1-10), Table 21 and 22

On comparison with the provincial figures the population of Calgary was found to be under-represented in terms of teenagers and over-represented in terms of young adults, especially females. In the Calgary population, 17.8% were aged 10 to 19 years and 22.1% were aged 20 to 34, whereas in the Alberta population, 19.6% were aged 10 to 19 years and 19.7% were aged 20 to 34 years. In addition, 11.4% of the Calgary population was young adult female (20 - 34), whereas 9.8% of Alberta's population were so classified. There was a slightly greater proportion of middle-aged people (35 to 54) (23.4% as compared to 22.5%) in Calgary and a slightly smaller proportion of people over age 54, especially males (6.0% vs. 6.9%). The proportions of small children (under 10) were almost equal for both populations (24% Calgary vs. 24.1% Alberta).

Family Characteristics of the Population

Data were gathered on the total number of households, the total number of families and of family households, the number of one-family households, the number of non-family households and of one-person households, the average number of persons per family and the average number of unmarried children aged 24 or under living at home, per family. Table I-2 shows these data for Calgary and Alberta.

Table I-2

Family Characteristics, Alberta and Calgary, 1966

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Calgary</u>		<u>Alberta</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Households	94,941	100.0	393,707	100.0
Total Families	77,715	-	331,158	-
Total Family Households	76,566	80.6	324,468	82.4
One-Family Households	75,537	79.6	319,522	81.2
Non-Family Households	18,375	19.4	69,239	17.6
One-Person Households	14,109	14.9	54,617	13.9
Average Persons per Family	3.7	-	3.9	-
Average Children per Family (aged 24 or under living at home)	1.8	-	1.9	-

Source: Census of Canada, 1966: Catalogue No. 93-605, Vol. II (2-5), Tables 29 and 31; Catalogue No. 93-613, Vol. II (2-13), Table 91; Calgary Census Tract Bulletin CT 95625

It must be noted that the total number of families differs from and exceeds the total number of family households, because the former counts separately all families who share dwelling units and are members of multiple-family households as well as those inhabiting single family dwelling units.

The percentage distributions of household types for Calgary and the total province show a lower proportion of family households and of

one-family households in Calgary than in all of Alberta. Correspondingly, there were higher proportions of non-family and one-person households in Calgary. The average family size and the average number of children aged under 25 living at home per family were smaller for Calgary than for the province as a whole.

Occupational Characteristics of the Population

The distributions of the populations of Alberta and Calgary occupational class are shown in Table I-3.

Table I-3

Occupations of the Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,

Alberta and Calgary, 1961

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Calgary</u>		<u>Alberta</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Managerial	11,432	11.5	41,691	8.5
Professional & Technical	12,702	12.8	46,579	9.5
Clerical	18,799	18.9	55,317	11.3
Sales	9,102	9.2	31,629	6.5
Service & Recreation	14,585	14.7	59,055	12.1
Transportation & Communication	5,975	6.0	28,261	5.8
Farmers & Farm Workers	1,122	1.1	104,162	21.3
Loggers & Related Workers	30	0.03	2,195	0.4
Fishermen, Trappers & Hunters	5	-	814	0.2
Miners, Quarrymen & Related Workers	285	0.3	5,291	1.1
Craftsmen, Production Process & Related Workers	18,578	18.7	83,449	17.0
Labourers	4,103	4.1	19,615	4.0
Occupation Not Stated	2,631	2.6	11,453	2.3
TOTAL	99,349	99.9	489,511	100.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1961: Bulletin 3. 1-3, Table 6; Bulletin 3.1-4, Table 7a.

Occupations involved with the primary industries (farming, logging, fishing, mining, etc.) were greatly under-represented in the Calgary labour force as compared to that of Alberta as a whole. Most of the other occupations - except transportation and communication, labourers and "not stated" - were over-represented in Calgary. The occupations for which the largest discrepancies in this direction occurred were clerical, professional and technical, and managerial.

Educational Characteristics of the Population

The educational distributions of the populations of Alberta and Calgary are shown in Table I-4.

Table I-4

Population, 5 Years of Age and Over, Not Attending School, by Highest Grade Attended, Alberta and Calgary, 1961

<u>Education</u>	<u>Calgary</u>		<u>Alberta</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
No Schooling	6,211	3.8	58,434	7.0
Kindergarten	359	0.2	1,001	0.1
Elementary 1-4	4,218	2.6	44,866	5.4
5+	36,668	22.6	253,959	30.5
Secondary 1-2	37,680	23.2	190,916	22.9
3-4	48,234	29.7	184,302	22.1
5	12,567	7.7	43,479	5.2
University 1-2	6,100	3.8	25,220	3.0
3-4	1,663	1.0	6,662	0.8
Degree	8,638	5.3	24,067	2.9
TOTAL	162,338	99.9	832,906	99.9

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1. 2-10, Tables 74 and 75.

Residents of Calgary tended to spend more years in formal education than did residents of the total province. A much lower proportion of

the Calgary population (29.2%) than of the Alberta population (42.0%) had an elementary education or less, although the proportion having kindergarten only was higher in Calgary (0.2% vs. 0.1% in Alberta). Over twice as many residents of Calgary had some university or held a degree.

Ethnic Origin Characteristics of the Population

The distributions of the Alberta and Calgary populations by ethnic groups are given in Table I-5.

Table I-5

Population by Ethnic Groups, Calgary and Alberta, 1961

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Calgary</u>		<u>Alberta</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
British Isles	147,030	58.9	601,755	45.2
French	9,528	3.8	83,319	6.2
Austrian, n.o.s	2,673	1.1	15,904	1.2
Czech and Slovak	1,728	0.7	12,448	0.9
Finnish	510	0.2	3,662	0.3
German	26,917	10.8	183,314	13.8
Hungarian	4,168	1.7	15,293	1.1
Italian	4,720	1.9	15,025	1.1
Jewish	1,856	0.7	4,353	0.3
Netherlands	8,682	3.5	55,530	4.2
Polish	5,106	2.0	40,539	3.0
Russian	3,584	1.4	17,952	1.3
Scandinavian	13,983	5.6	95,879	7.2
Ukrainian	7,075	2.8	105,923	8.0
Other European	4,621	1.9	24,967	1.9
Asiatic:				
Chinese	2,232	0.9	6,937	0.5
Japanese	456	0.2	3,721	0.3
Other	445	0.2	1,845	0.1
Native Indian and Eskimo	335	0.1	28,554	2.1
Negro	233	0.1	1,307	0.1
Other and not stated	3,759	1.5	13,717	1.0
TOTAL	249,641	100.0	1,331,944	99.8

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1. 2-5, Tables 37 and 38.

There was a considerably larger proportion of people of British Isles origin in Calgary (58.9%) than in Alberta (45.2%). All of the next four largest ethnic groups in Alberta - German, Ukrainian, Scandinavian and French - were under-represented in Calgary, especially the Ukrainian group. Native Indian and Eskimo ethnicity was also quite under-represented in this city. All the other discrepancies in ethnic composition of the population were fairly small.

Religious Affiliation Characteristics of the Population

Table I-6 shows the proportions of the Alberta and Calgary residents who acknowledged affiliation with various religious denominations in 1961.

Table I-6

Population by Religious Denominations, Alberta and Calgary, 1961

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Calgary</u>		<u>Alberta</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Adventist	704	0.3	5,187	0.4
Anglican Church of Canada	42,591	17.1	156,630	11.8
Baptist	10,208	4.1	42,430	3.2
Christian Reformed	737	0.3	11,152	0.8
Christian Scientist	567	0.2	1,783	0.1
Churches of Christ Disciples	741	0.3	2,688	0.2
Confucian and Buddhist	301	0.1	2,525	0.2
Evangelical United Brethren	817	0.3	6,161	0.5
Greek Orthodox	2,519	1.0	47,353	3.6
Jehovah's Witnesses	836	0.3	7,523	0.6
Jewish	2,866	1.1	6,045	0.4
Lutheran	18,195	7.3	122,520	9.2
Mennonite	1,093	0.4	16,269	1.2
Mormon	3,766	1.5	25,537	1.9
Pentecostal	2,268	0.9	15,112	1.1
Presbyterian	14,524	5.8	55,337	4.2
Roman Catholic	48,121	19.3	298,741	22.4
Salvation Army	694	0.3	3,319	0.2
Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	1,437	0.6	35,260	2.6
United Church of Canada	87,258	35.0	418,927	31.4
Other	9,398	3.8	51,445	3.9
TOTAL	249,641	100.0	1,331,944	99.9

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1. 2-6, Tables 44 and 45.

There were greater proportions of Calgary residents than of Alberta residents affiliated with the major protestant denominations - Anglican, United, and Presbyterian - and with the Jewish faith. There were smaller proportions affiliated with the Roman Catholic, Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Lutheran and Mennonite denominations in Calgary.

Calgary Recreation Districts

Calgary is divided by the Calgary Parks, Recreation, and Cemetery Department into 8 Recreation Districts to facilitate the organization of recreation programs. Because some of the data presented in this report is differentiated by recreation district, it is useful to show the population size of the sample drawn from each. The figures for both population and sample size of each area is given in Table I-7.

Table I-7

Population by Recreation Districts of Calgary, 1966, and Sample Size by Recreation Districts, 1968

<u>District</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1	29,971	9.1	72	10.0
2	50,803	15.4	106	14.7
3	46,989	14.2	111	15.4
4	32,257	9.8	59	8.2
5	43,442	13.1	74	10.2
6	30,776	9.3	111	15.4
7	43,677	13.2	77	10.7
8	52,660	15.9	112	15.5
TOTAL	330,575	100.0	722	100.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1966: Calgary Census Tract Bulletin CT95-625; Enumeration Area Print Out No. 1, Alberta, 1966.

As may be seen in Table I-7, only three of the district sample sizes are fairly representative of the corresponding population sizes. District 6 has a larger sample size than its contribution to the total Calgary population warranted. The sample size of District 3 is also somewhat larger, proportionally, than the population of this district. Districts 4, 5 and 7 have smaller sample sizes than their population size warranted.

The census tracts and enumeration areas which made up each recreation district and their individual populations are listed in Appendix D.

In this chapter, we have examined various characteristics of the population of Calgary with regard to these characteristics in the total population of Alberta. The greatest differences between the Calgary population and that of the total province were found for the farmer category of occupation, the category of 5 or more years of elementary education, the British Isles and Ukrainian ethnic groups, and the Anglican and United Church religious denominations. In comparison with Alberta figures, smaller proportions of Calgary residents were farmers, had 5 or more years of elementary education only, or were Ukrainian. Larger proportions of Calgarians were of British Isles origin or belonged to the Anglican or United churches. Lesser dissimilarities were found to exist within most of the categories of all six characteristics examined - age and sex, family characteristics, occupation, education, ethnicity and religion.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA

This chapter of the report presents information on the methodology and sources of data used. The first section is a description of the sources of data. These are: Dominion Bureau of Statistics' reports, the Adult and High School Recreation Interview Schedules and the Recreational Resources Inventory. This is followed by a section on the methodology of the study including material on the sampling procedure, the adequacy of the sample actually interviewed, the interview procedure, and the procedures for the analysis of the data.

A. The Sources of Data

1. Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Information from standard published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was used to describe the population of the city of Calgary with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, ethnicity, occupation and education.

2. Adult Interview Schedule

This was the primary data-collection instrument used in this study. The schedule used was a revised version of that used in similar surveys done by the Alberta Department of Youth in the Crowsnest Pass¹ and in Lethbridge².

¹Recreation in the Crowsnest Pass; a Survey of Interests, Activities & Opportunities, Research Division, Department of Youth, Province of Alberta, 1969.

²Recreation in Lethbridge; a Survey of Interests, Activities & Opportunities, Research Division, Department of Youth, Province of Alberta, 1969.

The schedule consisted of a recreation inventory, which included a large number of questions on amount of leisure time available, recreational and leisure time activities and involvements, recreational activities in which the respondent would like to engage, etc., as well as a large number of social background items. The social background information was used in the process of analyzing the kinds of attitudes that were found among respondents having various contrasting social characteristics.

A number of questionnaire items used to collect data for this research (and the earlier Crowsnest and Lethbridge Surveys) originated with the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment Study,³ but most of them were devised especially for the Provincial Recreation Survey. The schedule had been pre-tested prior to the Crowsnest study, which had a sample of 400. The final draft incorporated changes which seemed to be necessary on the basis of consultation with the Parks, Recreation, and Cemetery Department of the City of Calgary. A copy of the questionnaire used to elicit the data for this report is found in Appendix A. A complete interview took between one hour and fifteen minutes and two and one half hours to complete, depending on the fluency and the volubility of the respondent.

3. High School Schedule

The High School Schedule was an abbreviated version of the Adult Schedule and was administered, in groups, to selected high school classes. Questions included dealt with the amount of leisure time available, students' current use of leisure time, activities desired but unavailable, organizational and social involvements and a shortened list of background items (independent variables). The questionnaire was shortened so that it could be administered during a classroom period of 50 minutes. The

³ David Turner, Community Opportunity Assessment, Appendix, the Drumheller Valley. Human Resources Research and Development, Executive Council, Government of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, March 1967.

questionnaire was pre-tested in two classrooms of a large public high school in Edmonton, Alberta. A copy of the High School Schedule is found in Appendix C.

The schedule was administered to 878 high school students in Calgary. Of these 489 were male and 389 were female while 6 respondents did not mention their sex.

4. Inventory of Programs and Facilities

The Inventory of Programs and Facilities was intended to provide information on the supply of recreational opportunities in Calgary. An attempt was made to inventory all physical facilities that were, or could be, used for leisure activities, such as public parks, pools, and arenas, all commercial outlets and all churches. Further, an inventory of all recreational programs taking place within any of the above-mentioned facilities, as well as those taking place without a formal facility or "place", was undertaken. This information, when related to age-sex components of the population, offers some guidelines as to the need for new facilities, under-or over-utilization of present facilities, under-or over-subscription of programs, and indications of leadership and administrative difficulties, if any.

Appendices F, G and H are copies of the inventory schedule used.

B. Methodology

One major problem experienced in the recreation-oriented portion of the questionnaire was the difficulty in obtaining an accurate or useful measure of discretionary free time (the amount of leisure time available) for each person interviewed.

1. Measurement of Leisure or Discretionary Time

Four somewhat overlapping approaches may be used to assess discretionary or leisure time. These are (1) time ratings, (2) use of activity check-lists (3) logging time and money expenditures and (4) logging the "feelings" associated with the activities logged in (3).

(a) For time ratings, subjects are asked to estimate the number of hours of "leisure time" that they have during specified seasons of the year. The disadvantages of this approach include the variations in subjective, implicit definitions of leisure time among respondents, and the inaccuracies resulting from such factors as faulty memory, variations in leisure time from week to week or month to month and desire of the respondent to impress the interviewer in one way or another.

(b) Discretionary time may be examined in terms of activities participated in during leisure hours: lists of entertainment devices, hobbies, sports, recreational items and sociable modes that appear to constitute the realm of leisure. These are often studies with respect to time, money or interest, and as a result, their relative importance along one or more of these dimensions can be established. Check-lists including as many as 400 items may be used. Time pressures in the data collection process frequently necessitate grouping of items on these lists. This, of course, often raises the serious methodological and substantive problems of which activities may be meaningfully combined.

(c) Expenditures of time and money may be recorded by the keeping of monetary or temporal logs (diaries). From the charting of all such expenditures and activities that occur within a particular time period, it is possible to isolate discretionary time according to specified criteria.

(d) The fourth technique for studying discretionary time, which attempts to include the subjective components, involves keeping the logs as noted in (3) above, but as well, the respondent is asked to identify the feelings that accompanied his various activities. Here, feelings, as well as time-uses, are incorporated into the criteria of leisure.

It was not feasible to ask residents of Calgary to keep the kind of careful logging records which are implied in the last two alternatives. Accordingly, use was made of the first two procedures. This difficulty was handled in part by viewing the data so generated not as valid and reliable indicators of the actual amount of discretionary time available to each respondent, but rather as relative indices of such time. These data may be considered as adequate for the purpose of ranking the study sample members from high to low, in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them. People with high scores on the two discretionary time indices used are assumed to have somewhat more "leisure time" than those with lower scores. It is not assumed that the amount of time reported by respondents can be taken as accurate reports of the time that they actually spent. More specifically, then, the indices of discretionary time used in the present study include two gross ratings, and an activity check-list.

The former involved asking respondents the following questions: "How much free time a week do you usually have in summer?", "in winter?" and "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?"

The latter involved use of an activity check-list which had first been devised for use in the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment study and was subsequently used in the Crowsnest Pass and Lethbridge Recreation Surveys.

There are limitations in using such a short check-list of activities for the purpose of taking an inventory of leisure time. However, rapport with respondents would have been jeopardized by subjecting them to the tedium of much longer check-lists. Further, the overall length of the questionnaire also mitigated against expansion of the check-list. One device used to partially circumvent the difficulties of the short list was that interviewers were instructed to probe carefully for other leisure time uses of respondents which were not on the list and to record these in space provided.

It was intended that the use of this check-list would result in a qualitative description of the universe of recreational opportunities available to the interviewees. It was also assumed that the hourly involvements, in total, would give a relative index of the amount of leisure available to each person, and that comparisons between hourly involvements per activity would give an assessment of the relative importance of each of the leisure activities noted for residents of Calgary.

Clearly the procedures used in this study, as in all field studies, were a compromise between ideal procedures if unlimited resources and unlimited co-operation were available, and what was possible in view of the limitations of the actual field situation. The weakness of the procedures used are readily acknowledged, but it is emphasized that they are deemed adequate in providing indices of leisure time.

2. The Sampling Procedure

The sampling area consisted of the city of Calgary.

The decision was made to interview a single subject in each household contacted, with the goal being a final sample of about 800. The actual Calgary city sample consisted of 729 respondents. In order to draw

the sample, the Municipal List of Electors for Calgary was entered at random and the names and addresses of electors were systematically selected. In order to avoid interviewing more than one respondent from a single address, the names of other persons on the electoral list with the same addresses were recorded with the name selected. The cards with names and addresses were then divided into two equal stacks - one for each sex - so that an equal number of males and females could be interviewed.

A sample of 122 for Calgary was completed randomly from the Land Ownership maps for an area surrounding the town of Strathmore, 22 miles east of Calgary, in County No. 16.

Since the need of the Youth Department was for information on all components of the population, it was decided that the final sample should consist of six sub-samples:

Young (under age 36 & no longer in School) males, and females

Middle aged (aged 36 to 55).....males, and females

Older (aged 56 & over).....males, and females

The instructions to interviewers on how to select the respondent within the selected household in order to draw a representative sample were as follows. If a person of the sex required on the card of a particular household answered the door, he/she was to be interviewed. If a person of the opposite sex answered the door, he/she was to be asked if an adult of the opposite sex lived there, and where possible this person was to be interviewed or an appointment was to be made to interview him/her at a later time.

3. Adequacy of Sampling Procedures

How adequate were the procedures used in securing a representative sample of the area? Two different attempts can be made to test the sample's representativeness of the actual population of Calgary and thus the adequacy of

the sampling procedures.

The first involves this question: Since the sample obtained contains fewer males and older respondents than might be expected, are these distortions reflected in the actual population of the area? The answer to this question is found in the 1966 Census of Canada figures for this area.⁴ On the first point, the data shows that males in fact comprised 49.0% of the population of Calgary aged 20 years or over in 1966, whereas only 40.5% of the study sample were males, suggesting that the sample is definitely under-representative in terms of males. On the second point, the same source shows that older persons did not make up a very large proportion of the area's population, comprising 21.7% of this population, with 19.9% of the sample in the older age group. In addition, the census data show that the sample should have contained more middle-aged and older males and fewer young females, in order to be truly representative of Calgary's population. The two distributions discussed may be seen in Table II-1.

⁴ Census of Canada, 1966: Catalogue No. 92 - 610, Table 22.

Table II-1

Age - Sex Distributions of Total Population of Calgary,

Over 19 Years of Age, 1966, and Study Sample, 1968

<u>Age - Sex Type</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Young ¹ Male	35,399	18.4	129	17.8
Middle-Aged ² Male	38,776	20.2	113	15.6
Older ³ Male	19,960	10.4	51	7.1
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL - MALE	94,135	49.0	293	40.5
Young Female	37,656	19.6	185	25.6
Middle-Aged Female	38,743	20.1	152	21.0
Older Female	21,742	11.3	93	12.9
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL - FEMALE	98,141	51.0	430	59.5
Total Young Subjects	73,055	38.0	314	43.4
Total Middle-Aged Subjects	77,519	40.3	265	36.7
Total Older Subjects	41,702	21.7	144	19.9
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	192,276	100.0	723	100.0

1. Young: for Population = 20 - 34; for Sample = 18 - 35

2. Middle-Aged: for Population = 35 - 54; for Sample 36 - 55

3. Older: for Population = 55 and older; for Sample = 56 and over

Source: Census of Canada, 1966: Catalogue No. 92 - 610, Vol. I (1 - 10),
Table 22.

It is clear that the sampling procedure failed to locate males who the census data show were in the area at the time, despite a sampling

routine designed to equalize the proportion of males and females.

There appear to be two reasons for these discrepancies between sample and population. The first is that the area has a high proportion of unattached males. This group tends to be more physically mobile, and more frequently housed in ways that survey procedures repeatedly find difficult to sample adequately, that is, housed in hotels, motels, converted garages, rented rooms, etc. Thus some under-representation due to extreme difficulty in contacting a certain proportion of young, unattached males, is to be expected. However, this fails to account for the under-representation of middle-aged and older men, most of whom are not in this difficult-to-interview category although they are more difficult than women because they are away from home more of the time. Here we must conclude that some interviewers were not as diligent as they were instructed to be about making appointments and calling back when a desired male interviewee would be home.

The second approach to the assessment of the adequacy of the sampling procedures involves an assessment of the representativeness of the sample from the perspective of the educational and occupational characteristics of residents of Calgary, as reported in the 1961 census - the most recent statistics available at the time of the survey. Unfortunately, the categories used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to classify these variables do not conform with those used for social class stratification in the present study.

It was possible, however, to group both the census and the sample data on occupation of the labour force into three broad categories: managerial and professional; clerical, sales and other white collar; and other employment which includes our categories of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled manual employment. The census does make use of managerial, professional, cleri-

cal and sales categories. However, it has two categories, service and recreation, and transportation and communication, which clearly include both professional and manual workers. In making the present comparison, we assumed that one-third of workers in these industries would be professionals, and they were so classified, while the remainder were classified as manual workers. Using these procedures, the proportions of labour force members found in each of the three employment categories of the population of Calgary and for the study sample, are shown in Table II-2.

Table II-2

Labour Force for Total Population of Calgary, Age
15 and Over, 1961, and for Study Sample, 1968

<u>Population</u>			<u>Occupation</u>				
	<u>Managerial & Professional</u>		<u>Lesser White Collar Workers</u>		<u>Manual Workers</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Total Population	30,987	32.0	27,901	28.9	37,830	39.1	96,718*
Study Sample	111	30.6	112	30.8	140	38.6	363
Discrepancy:							
Sample is		- 1.4		+ 1.9		- 0.5	

* Does not include Occupation Not Stated.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961: Bulletin 3. 1 - 4, Table 7a.

The high proportion of people in the upper occupational stratum may be explained by the structure of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' classification. The category denoted as "managerial" forces the inclusion in the upper stratum of a large number of small business owners and related people who usually occupy the middle stratum.

The data in Table II-2 show that the distribution by occupation

of the total population and of the study sample were very similar, with a slightly greater proportion of the sample's labour force in the middle occupational category and a slightly lesser proportion in the upper category than was true for the total labour force of Calgary.

It was also possible to group the educational levels used in the 1961 census in such a way as to make them roughly comparable with the levels used in this study. To do this, three or four years of secondary schooling was equated with 12 years of education for the sample, one or two years of secondary with 10 or 11 years, and elementary (1 to 4 and 5 or more), kindergarten and "none" roughly with 9 or fewer years of schooling. Five years of secondary schooling was included with the various partial and complete university education categories classified as "university education" for the study. Table II-3 shows the distribution by education of the total population and the study sample.

Table II-3

Education of the Total Population of Calgary, Age
5 and Over, Not Attending School, 1961, and of the
Study Sample, 1968

<u>Population</u>	<u>Education</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 10 years</u>		<u>10 - 11 years</u>		<u>12 years</u>		<u>University</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Total population	47,456	29.2	37,680	23.2	48,234	29.7	28,968	17.9	162,338
Study sample	207	28.5	212	29.2	199	27.4	108	14.9	726
Discrepancy: Sample is	- 0.7		+ 6.0		- 2.3		- 3.0		

Source: Census of Canada, 1961: Bulletin 1. 2 - 10, Table 75.

The data show that the distributions by education of the total population and the study sample for Calgary differed a fair amount for the 10 to 11 years educational level and somewhat for the upper two levels, but were very similar for the lowest level.

From the findings of these two comparisons of the total population and the study sample, it may be inferred that, although the interviewers may have been insufficiently zealous in their attempts to contact male members of the households in the sample, the sample was in any case fairly representative of the population of the area in terms of level of education and very representative in terms of occupation. Thus, the sampling inadequacies appear to relate more to the age-sex characteristics of the respondents than to the social characteristics.

A more adequate sampling procedure would have been to select the households to be interviewed, and then contact each household in order to determine the age and sex characteristics of its members. A frequency distri-

bution could then have been drawn up of people in each of the six age-sex type groups, sampling ratios for each established, and the precise individual to be interviewed in each household could then be designated. This would have tended to reduce the temptation of interviewers to make inappropriate substitutions when the type of respondent they should interview was difficult to contact, but it would certainly not have eliminated the problem because it would not have made these difficult-to-contact subjects any easier to reach. In any case, this is a time-consuming procedure which increases the cost of the study, and it was decided not to use it in the present research.

4. The Interviewing Procedure

Much of the detail concerning the interviewing procedure has been implied in the preceding pages. Interviewers were instructed to call at each of the households on their sample list, and to establish whether or not there was a member of the desired sex for that household resident there. If an adult of that sex was at home and not otherwise involved, the interview proceeded at once. If that particular time was inconvenient, the interviewer made an appointment at the convenience of the interviewee and came back at the appropriate time. If an adult household member of the desired sex was not at home, inquiry was made as to when he or she would be home and probably have the leisure to be interviewed, and the interviewer left with it clearly understood that he would return at that time.

When an interview was in progress and an interruption occurred, the interviewer was instructed to break off the interview and make an appointment to complete it at a later time, rather than to attempt to complete it under difficult conditions or when others present might influence the response which the subject made to questions.

Generally, the interview seemed to be an enjoyable experience for subjects who participated; this was especially true of elderly subjects who appreciated the diversion the interview provided. Rapport, as reported on an interviewer's evaluation, in most interview situations was quite satisfactory.

Degree of rapport did not, in all cases, relate to the quality of the interview. Many older respondents were co-operative but were unable to contribute to questions on recreation.

A failure to respond may have been due to language or hearing problems, inability to understand the questions, unfamiliarity with the topic, illness which kept them out of touch with the community or any combination of the above. Loneliness and isolation may have been factors which aided in the establishment of a good rapport in the older age group.

The establishment of only fair or poor rapport by the interviewer was, in some cases, the result of a suspicion about the purpose of the survey. Many respondents were skeptical of the interviewer's intentions; some thought the interviewer was a salesman or a representative from the Welfare Department. Other respondents remained hostile for what they perceived as political reasons. In many cases, once the interviewer had clearly established his intentions, the degree of rapport increased.

A number of older respondents felt that a survey on recreation did not pertain to them and they became tired of the questions. Language difficulties compounded by the lengthiness of the interview also resulted in a number of exhausting interviews.

As might be expected, those respondents who were involved in the recreational activities or who were familiar with the survey and had given the problem some thought contributed valuable information and opinions.

5. Analysis of the Data

Following the completion of each interview, the schedule was read within one or two days by an interviewer other than the one who had completed it to detect omissions, to insure completeness of responses, and to check upon the legibility of the answers. Where information was incomplete, interviewers were instructed to call back in order to secure the needed answers from the interviewee.

The completed schedules were then sent to Edmonton, where they were independently coded, twice, as a check on the accuracy of the coding process. The numerical codes thus obtained were punched into IBM data cards. The actual tabulations of responses and computation of relevant statistics were then made by use of the IBM 360 computer at the Provincial Government Data Centre. The relationship between the independent, or diagnostic variables and the remaining dependent variables were assessed by computing chi-square for each frequency table established by cross-tabulating selected pairs of variables. Only those tables with statistical significance at the 5% level (probability of the obtained chi-square) or better, were used for inclusion in the report.

6. Independent and Dependent Variables

Nine independent, or diagnostic variables were considered as being of primary importance in explaining different recreational habits of various sub-sections of the population. These basic variables were:

1. Sex of respondent
2. Age of respondent
3. Marital status of respondent
4. Ethnic origin of respondent
5. Generation of respondent
6. Educational level of respondent

7. Income of respondent
8. Occupation of respondent
9. Area of residence within Calgary

Degree of anomie was also used as an independent variable for the chapter on social involvements. It is discussed at length in the body of the report where it first appears, so that at this juncture, only a brief explanation will be provided. Anomie refers to an attitude of powerlessness and of estrangement from the standard patterns of behaviour within a social context.

The remainder of the variables discussed in this report were considered, for purposes of analysis, as dependent. They fall into several categories: leisure time availability, current recreational activities, preferred activities and activities desired, but unavailable, as well as attitudes toward work and recreation in general.

C. Organization of this Report

The format for writing the report follows this general sequence. A particular relevant dependent variable was chosen for discussion and its relationship to each of the 8 independent variables examined. If some of the relationships were statistically significant (at the 5% level) they were noted, and then discussed at some length in the order of their occurrence on the ordered list of independent variables previously mentioned. At the end of this discussion, a short summary statement regarding the significant relationships was written. Then, consideration was given, in the same manner, to the next dependent variable chosen for discussion.

The order in which the general section of dependent variables are discussed can be discerned from the Table of Contents, beginning with Chapter III and proceeding through Chapter IX.

CHAPTER III

WORK INVOLVEMENTS AND PREFERENCES

Of basic importance to the establishment of a recreational policy, or the modification of an existing policy, is an understanding of the amount of time a population has to pursue non-work activities. Once this information has been obtained, it is important to determine the relative significance people place on work and leisure in order to decide how they wish to spend their uncommitted hours. To these ends, this chapter will outline the work commitments of the population in the Calgary area, and go on to discuss the work and leisure ethics that guide their actions.

A. Regular and Overtime Work

For a sample consisting of both males and females, it is necessary to consider both the hours spent in gainful employment, for most of the men and some of the women, and the number of hours women spend in housework. This section will deal first with the hours spent in housework as reported by housewives and, as a related additional index, will discuss the total work hours per day as reported by women. A distinction has been made between summer and winter. The hours committed to remunerative employment by men and working women will also be discussed.

1. Time spent in housework

Female respondents were asked the question: "About how many hours a day would you say you spend in housework?" Just 40 of the 435 women interviewed (9.2%) did not respond to the question. The remaining women reported their hours in housework as seen in Table III-1.

Table III-1

Hours per Day in Housework

<u>Number of Hours</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
0 to 4 hours	204	51.7
5 to 8 hours	164	41.5
9 or more hours	27	6.8
TOTAL	395	100.0

The data show that just over half of the women spent 4 or fewer hours per day in housework and 41.5% spent from 5 to 8 hours. Just 6.8% spent more than this amount of time in housework.

There was a significant relationship between time spent in housework and marital status of respondent ($P < .01$). Non-married respondents spent less time at housework than did married respondents. About two-thirds of the non-married respondents (56 or 66.7%) spent from 1 to 4 hours a day in housework while 47.1% (145) of the married respondents reported the same hours. More married respondents reported spending from 5 to 8 hours (137 or 44.5%) and over 8 hours (26 or 8.4%) in housework than did non-married respondents (27 or 32.1% and 1 or 1.2% respectively).

There was a curvilinear relationship skewed towards lower income respondents between income and time spent in housework. Table III-2 shows this relationship.

Table III-2

Time Spent in Housework by Income of Family

Hours Per Day

<u>Income</u>	<u>1 to 4</u>		<u>5 to 8</u>		<u>9 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	36	66.7	17	31.5	1	1.9	54
\$3,000 to \$5,499	38	46.3	38	46.3	6	7.3	82
\$5,500 to \$7,999	26	37.7	35	50.7	8	11.6	69
\$8,000 or more	57	57.0	36	36.0	7	7.0	100
TOTAL	157	51.5	126	41.3	22	7.2	305

The data show that respondents whose family income was less than \$3,000 spent the least amount of time in housework. Just over two-thirds (66.7%) reported spending from 1 to 4 hours in housework, and just 1.9% spent 9 or more hours. Respondents whose family income was from \$5,500 to \$7,999 spent the most time in housework. Just over one-third (37.7%) of these respondents spent from 1 to 4 hours in housework while 11.6% reported spending 9 or more hours. As family income increased to \$8,000 or more, respondents reported spending fewer hours in housework. Over half of these respondents (57.0%) spent from 1 to 4 hours and 7.0% spent 9 or more hours in housework.

There was also a curvilinear relationship between time spent in housework and age of respondent as Table III-3 indicates.

Table III-3

Time Spent in Housework by Age of Respondent

	<u>Hours Per Day</u>						
<u>Age</u>	<u>1 to 4</u>		<u>5 to 8</u>		<u>9 to 16</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	32	64.0	14	28.0	4	8.0	50
26 to 40 years	69	42.6	75	46.3	18	11.1	162
41 to 50 years	35	46.1	37	48.7	4	5.3	76
51 years and over	63	63.0	36	36.0	1	1.0	100
TOTAL	199	51.3	162	41.8	27	7.0	388

($P < .01$)

The data show that the youngest and oldest respondents spent less time in housework than did those in the age range of 26 - 50. Almost two-thirds (64%) of those under 25 spent from 1 to 4 hours in housework. This proportion decreased to 42.6% of the 26 to 40 year age group, who spent

the most time per day in housework, (11.1% spent from 9 to 16 hours) and then increased progressively to 46.1% of those 41 to 50 years and 63.0% of those over 50 years of age who reported spending 1 to 4 hours in housework.

Ethnicity, generation, education and occupation were not significantly related to time spent in housework.

2. Gainful Employment

All of the respondents were asked to report the number of hours per week they spent in remunerative employment. They were asked to report separately for summer and winter to determine whether there were seasonal differences. However, because there was little difference between summer and winter, only the responses for winter will be discussed.

Almost one half of the sample either reported no gainful employment in the winter (346 or 47.5%) or did not respond to the question (15 or 2.1%). The majority of the remaining respondents (262 or 35.9%) reported working between 36 and 50 hours per week. Just 9.1% (66) of the sample reported working less than 36 hours and 5.4% (39) worked more than 50 hours per week in the winter.

Sex, income and occupation were significantly related to the time spent in remunerative employment in both summer and in winter. Again, because the relationships were almost identical for summer and winter only the relationships for winter will be discussed.

There was a significant relationship between sex of respondent and number of hours worked per week in the winter ($P < .001$). Males worked significantly more hours than did females. Over one-third of the females (50 or 38.8%) reported working less than 36 hours a week whereas just 6.7% (16) of the males reported this little time. Although approximately the same proportion of females (63 or 48.8%) and male (120 or 50.2%) worked from 36 to 40 hours per week, a significantly larger proportion of males than females

reported working from 41 to 50 hours (67 or 28.0% males vs. 12 or 9.3% females) and over 50 hours a week (36 or 15.1% males vs. 4 or 3.1% females).

Income was also significantly related to the number of hours worked per week in winter. This relationship is shown in Table III-4.

Table III-4

Hours Worked Per Week in Winter by Income of Respondent

	<u>Hours Per Week</u>						
<u>Income</u>	<u>less than 36</u>		<u>36 to 40</u>		<u>Over 40 hrs.</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	10	43.5	9	39.1	4	17.3	23
\$3,000 to \$5,499	13	16.7	51	65.4	14	18.0	78
\$5,500 to \$7,999	12	12.2	50	51.0	36	36.7	98
\$8,000 or more	24	17.5	62	45.3	51	37.2	137
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	59	17.6	172	51.2	105	31.2	336

($P < .01$)

The data show that respondents who earned less than \$3,000 spent the least hours at work - 43.5% spent less than 36 hours a week working and just 17.3% spent over 40 hours a week working. Respondents in the highest income brackets spent the most time per week at work in the winter. Over one-third of those earning \$5,500 to \$7,999 (36.7%) and \$8,000 or more (37.2%) spent over 40 hours a week working in the winter. Just 12.2% and 17.5% of these groups respectively reported spending less than 36 hours a week working in the winter.

There was a significant relationship between occupation and number of hours worked per week in the winter. Table III-5 indicates that respondents in the higher occupational levels worked more hours than respondents in the lower levels or housewives and non-working respondents.

Table III-5

Hours Worked Per Week in Winter by Occupation of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Hours Per Week</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 36</u>		<u>36 to 40</u>		<u>41 to 50</u>		<u>Over 50</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3	10	9.3	43	40.2	30	28.0	24	22.4	107
Hollingshead 4	18	16.7	58	53.7	22	20.4	10	9.3	108
Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7	21	15.7	80	59.7	27	20.1	6	4.5	134
Housewives, not working	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	63	17.4	181	49.9	79	21.8	40	11.0	363

(P < .001)

Of those respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 3, 9.3% spent less than 36 hours a week working. This proportion increased to 16.7% of those in the Hollingshead 4 occupational category then decreased slightly to 15.7% of the respondents in the Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7 occupational categories and increased to include 100% of the housewives and non-working respondents. Similarly, 22.4% of the Hollingshead 1 to 3 respondents spent over 50 hours a week working in the winter and this proportion decreased steadily to 4.5% of the Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7 respondents.

Area of residence, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education and age were not significantly related to the number of hours worked per week in the winter.

B. Tiredness

To determine how tired respondents were at the end of an average work day, they were asked: "At the end of a work day, how tired are you?" A total of 11 respondents (1.5%) did not respond to the question. The majority

of the other respondents (458 or 62.8%) were "tired, but able to work around the house" while 17.7% (129) were "hardly tired at all" and 15.2% (111) were "completely exhausted". One respondent was bored at the end of the day and another stated that he couldn't work because of a handicap.

Reported tiredness was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

C. Attitudes Towards Work and Leisure

To determine the attitudes of the respondents towards work and leisure a "Protestant Ethic" scale was administered, and two direct questions about whether the respondent obtained greater satisfaction from his work or from the activities he pursued when he was not working, were asked.

"Protestant Ethic" refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure: the attitude that there is an inherent value in work. The relevance of such an attitude to a study of recreational pursuits and interests is readily apparent: if there is a widespread endorsement of the Protestant Ethic, the type of non-remunerative activities that will be desired will be of a different nature than if the endorsement is relatively low. That is, individuals who strongly endorse the Protestant Ethic would probably seek to obtain fewer leisure hours, and the activities that they would pursue in those hours would be of a "productive" rather than a purely "consummatory" nature.

Respondents were asked a series of three questions to determine the extent to which they endorsed the Protestant Ethic. The three questions were: "Would you say that it is alright for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?"; "Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life?" and,

"If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?" Respondents were asked how strongly they felt about their "yes" or "no" answers: very strongly, fairly strongly, or not too strongly. Ratings of the responses to each question were weighted from three to six, making the total range of the scale from three to eighteen, with eighteen being the strongest endorsement of the Protestant Ethic. Table III-6 gives the responses for Calgary respondents.

Table III-6

Protestant Ethic Scores For Total Calgary Sample

<u>Score</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
3	17	2.3
4 or 5	45	6.2
6 or 7	37	5.1
8 or 9	188	25.8
10 or 11	90	12.4
12 or 13	245	33.6
14 or 15	22	3.0
16 to 18	30	4.1
no response	55	7.5
TOTAL	729	100.0

Table III-6 reveals a distribution that is skewed towards higher Protestant Ethic Scores: 99 (13.6%) scored from 3 to 7, 278 (38.2%) scored in the medial range from 8 to 11, and 297 (40.7%) scored in the upper range from 12 to 18.

Protestant ethic scores were cross-tabulated with all the independent variables, but they were not significantly related to sex, marital

status, generation, education, income or occupation.

A significant relationship was found between the districts of Calgary and Protestant Ethic scores. Table III-7 shows the relationship with districts in Calgary.

Table III-7

Protestant Ethic Scores by Districts of Calgary

Districts of Calgary	Scores						Total
	Low (3 to 7)		Medial (8 to 11)		High (12 to 18)		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	9	14.8	26	42.6	26	42.6	61
2	19	19.8	45	46.9	32	33.3	96
3	7	6.9	48	47.5	46	45.5	101
4	6	10.7	23	41.1	27	48.2	56
5	11	15.7	32	45.7	27	38.6	70
6	22	21.0	39	37.1	44	41.9	105
7	11	14.7	33	44.0	31	41.3	75
8	13	12.5	30	28.8	61	58.7	104
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	98	14.7	276	41.3	294	44.0	668

(P < .04)

Table III-7 shows that Districts 2 and 6 tended to score in the low to medial range while District 8 had the highest endorsement of Protestant Ethic. Districts 1 and 4 also scored fairly high while Districts 3, 5 and 7 scored in the medial to high range.

Ethnicity and the endorsement of the Protestant Ethic were significantly related: see Table III-8.

Table III-8

Protestant Ethic Scores by Ethnicity of Respondent

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Scores</u>						<u>Total</u>
	Low		Medial		High		
	<u>(3 to 7)</u>		<u>(8 to 11)</u>		<u>(12 to 18)</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	76	16.2	202	43.0	192	40.9	470
U.S.A., British Isles, White Commonwealth	10	9.2	50	45.9	49	45.0	109
Europe	13	15.3	21	24.7	51	60.0	85
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	99	14.9	273	41.1	292	44.0	664

($P < .01$)

The data show that European-born respondents endorsed the Protestant Ethic most strongly - 60.0% of these respondents as opposed to 45.0% of those born in the U.S.A., British Isles and White Commonwealth and 40.9% of those born in Canada scored high.

This trend was not uniform, however, as 16.2% of the Canadian, 15.3% of the European and 9.2% of those born in the U.S.A., British Isles and White Commonwealth scored low on the Protestant Ethic Scale.

Age was directly related to the endorsement of Protestant Ethic ($P < .001$). Of those respondents under 26 years of age, 21.6% (22) scored in the low range and this proportion decreased to 18.3% (50) of those 26 to 40 years of age, 11.3% (15) of those from 41 to 50 years of age and to just 7.4% (12) of those 51 years and over. Conversely, 33.3% (34) of the under 26 year age group scored in the high range. This proportion increased steadily to 41.4% (113) of those 26 to 40 years, 42.9% (57) of those 41 to 50 years and 56.2% (91) of those over 50 years of age who scored high on the Protestant Ethic scale.

As a related index of the attitudes of respondents towards work, the question was asked: "Would you work: a) longer hours for more money, b) the same hours for the same money, or c) shorter hours for less money?" Over one half of the sample (419 or 57.5%) said they were satisfied to work "the same hours for the same money" while 18.0% (131) would like to work "longer hours for more money" and 12.5% (91) would like to work "shorter hours for less money". The remaining 88 (12.1%) respondents did not answer the question.

Sex, occupation and age were significantly related to the attitudes towards work but area of residence, marital status, ethnicity, generation and income were not significantly related.

More females (255 or 70.1%) than males (164 or 59.2%) were satisfied to work the same hours for the same money, or to work shorter hours for less money (67 or 18.4% females vs. 24 or 8.7% males). A significantly larger proportion of males, however, would like to work longer hours for more money (89 or 32.1% males vs. 42 or 11.5% females) ($P < .001$).

Table III-9 shows the relationship between occupation and attitudes towards work.

Table III-9

Attitudes Towards Work by Occupation of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Reported Attitudes</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Longer hours, more money</u>		<u>Same hours, same money</u>		<u>Shorter hours, less money</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 to 3	25	23.1	72	66.7	11	10.2	108
Hollingshead 4	29	26.1	73	65.8	9	8.1	111
Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7	40	29.0	80	58.0	18	13.0	138
Housewives, not working	25	10.2	170	69.7	49	20.1	244
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	119	19.8	395	65.7	87	14.5	601

($P < .001$)

The data show that housewives and respondents who were not currently working (10.2%) were the least likely to want to work longer hours for more money while respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 3 were the least likely of the gainfully employed to say the same. These two groups were also more likely to want to work the same hours for the same money (69.7% of housewives and non-working respondents and 66.7% of Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3 respondents). Respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 4 were the least likely to want to work shorter hours for less money (8.1%) and housewives and non-working respondents were most likely to prefer shorter hours for less money (20.1%).

There was a significant relationship between age and attitudes towards work as Table III-10 indicates.

Table III-10

Attitudes Towards Work by Age of Respondent

Reported Attitudes

<u>Age</u>	<u>Longer hours, more money</u>		<u>Same hours, same money</u>		<u>Shorter hours, less money</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	30	29.1	63	61.2	10	9.7	103
26 to 40 years	63	23.8	170	64.2	32	12.1	265
41 to 50 years	24	18.6	88	68.2	17	13.2	129
51 years and over	14	10.2	95	69.3	28	20.4	137
TOTAL	131	20.7	416	65.6	87	13.7	634

($P < .01$)

There was an inverse relationship between age and working longer hours for less money such that as age increased from less than 26 years to over

50 years of age the proportion of respondents who preferred to work longer hours for more money decreased steadily from 29.1% to 10.2%. There was also a direct relationship between age and working the same hours for the same money and working shorter hours for less money. Of those respondents under 26 years of age, 9.7% preferred to work shorter hours for less money and this proportion increased steadily to 20.4% of the respondents over 50 years of age who reported the same preference.

As an additional index of the value respondents placed on work and leisure the question was asked: "Would you say you get more satisfaction from work, or from the things you do when you are not working?" The distribution of the responses obtained is given in Table III-11.

Table III-11

More Satisfaction From Work or From Leisure

<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
More from work	410	56.2
More from leisure	215	29.5
Both	79	10.8
No response	25	3.4
	—	—
TOTAL	729	99.9

The responses obtained are consistent with those obtained in response to the Protestant Ethic Scale. Over half of the respondents (56.2%) reported that they got more satisfaction from work than from leisure.

Income was the only independent variable not significantly related to getting more satisfaction from work than from leisure.

Satisfaction from work or leisure was significantly related to the respondent's area of residence as Table III-12 indicates.

Table III-12

More Satisfaction From Work or Leisure by Districts of Calgary

Districts of Calgary	Reported Satisfaction						Total
	More from Work		More from Leisure		Both		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	35	50.0	23	32.9	12	17.1	70
2	55	52.9	32	30.8	17	16.3	104
3	64	60.4	34	32.1	8	7.5	106
4	34	61.8	16	29.1	5	9.1	55
5	48	65.8	13	17.8	12	16.4	73
6	78	72.2	28	25.9	2	1.9	108
7	42	56.8	20	27.0	12	16.2	74
8	52	48.6	46	43.0	9	8.4	107
TOTAL	408	58.5	212	30.4	77	11.0	697

($P < .001$)

The data show that respondents in Districts 5 and 6 were the most likely to get satisfaction from work (65.8% and 72.2% respectively) rather than from leisure. Respondents from District 8 were most likely to report satisfaction from leisure (43.0%) rather than work. Respondents in District 1 were most likely to get some satisfaction from both work and leisure.

Reported satisfaction with work or leisure differed for the sex of the respondent ($P < .02$). A slightly higher proportion of females than males (257 or 60.5% and 153 or 54.8%) got more satisfaction from work while approximately the same proportion of females (132 or 31.1%) and males (83 or 29.7%) got more satisfaction from leisure. A significantly higher

proportion of males (43 or 15.4%) than females (36 or 8.5%) got satisfaction from both work and leisure.

The relationship between ethnicity and reported satisfaction with work or leisure is given in Table III-13.

Table III-13

More Satisfaction From Work or Leisure by Ethnicity of Respondent

Ethnicity	Reported Satisfaction						Total
	More from Work		More from Leisure		Both		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canada	262	53.6	164	33.5	63	12.9	489
U.S.A., British Isles, White Commonwealth	72	63.7	29	25.7	12	10.6	113
Europe	66	74.2	20	22.5	3	3.4	89
TOTAL	400	57.9	213	30.8	78	11.3	691

($P < .01$)

European-born respondents reported the greatest satisfaction with work - 74.2% of these respondents as opposed to 63.7% of those born in the U.S.A., British Isles or White Commonwealth and 53.6% of the Canadian-born respondents said this.

Canadians derived the most satisfaction from leisure activities - 33.5% of these respondents as opposed to less than 26.0% of the non-Canadian respondents said this.

A higher proportion of Canadian-born respondents (12.9%) and those born in the U.S.A., British Isles or White Commonwealth (10.6%) than those born in Europe (3.4%) derived satisfaction from both work and leisure.

Generation was also significantly related to reported satisfaction with work or leisure as Table III-14 indicates.

Table III-14

More Satisfaction from Work or Leisure by Generation of Respondent

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Reported Satisfaction</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>More from Work</u>		<u>More from Leisure</u>		<u>Both</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
First	132	71.7	39	21.2	13	7.1	184
Second	126	55.3	75	32.9	27	11.8	228
Third or more	145	52.9	92	33.6	37	13.5	274
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	403	58.7	206	30.0	77	11.2	686

($P < .01$)

The data show that first generation respondents reported more satisfaction from work: 71.7% of the first generation respondents reported more satisfaction from work whereas 55.3% of second and 52.9% of third or more generation respondents said the same. Third generation respondents reported more satisfaction from leisure: 33.6% of third or more generation respondents reported more satisfaction from leisure and this proportion decreased steadily to 21.2% of first generation respondents. Third generation respondents also tended to get more satisfaction from both work and leisure than did first generation respondents.

Satisfaction with work or leisure was significantly related to education of respondents ($P < .01$). Respondents with 9 or fewer years of education (130 or 65.3%) and 12 years of education (118 or 61.1%) reported getting more satisfaction from work than did respondents with 10 to 11 years

(110 or 53.7%) or some college education (51 or 48.1%). Likewise, a higher proportion of respondents with 10 to 11 years of education (75 or 36.6%) and some college or a degree (34 or 32.1%) reported more satisfaction from leisure than did respondents with 9 or fewer years of education (17 or 26.1%) or with 12 years of education (54 or 28.0%). Satisfaction from both work and leisure increased as level of education increased - 21 or 19.8% of college educated respondents reported this and this proportion decreased steadily to 17 or 8.5% of respondents with 9 or fewer years of education who said the same.

The relationship between satisfaction with work or leisure and occupation of respondents is given in Table III-15.

Table III-15

More Satisfaction from Work or Leisure by Occupation of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Reported Satisfaction</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>More from Work</u>		<u>More from Leisure</u>		<u>Both</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3	58	52.3	27	24.3	26	23.4	111
Hollingshead 4	67	60.9	30	27.3	13	11.8	110
Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7	77	56.6	46	33.8	13	9.6	136
Housewives, Non-working	182	59.9	97	31.9	25	8.2	304
TOTAL	384	58.1	200	30.3	77	11.6	661

($P < .01$)

Respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3 reported getting satisfaction from both work and leisure

(23.4%) more often than did the other occupational groups. The remaining respondents showed a fairly even distribution in all three of the categories.

Getting more satisfaction from work or leisure differed significantly for the age of the respondent. Table III-16 shows this relationship.

Table III-16

More Satisfaction from Work or Leisure by Age of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Reported Satisfaction</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>More from Work</u>		<u>More from Leisure</u>		<u>Both</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	56	52.3	40	37.4	11	10.3	107
26 to 40 years	161	56.1	91	31.7	35	12.2	287
41 to 50 years	77	55.0	39	27.9	24	17.1	140
51 years and over	111	68.1	43	26.4	9	5.5	163
TOTAL	405	58.1	213	30.6	79	11.3	697

($P < .02$)

The data show that as age increased, the degree of satisfaction from work over leisure increased also. Significantly more of the respondents over 50 years of age (68.1%) reported more satisfaction from work while respondents in the other age groups were fairly evenly distributed in this category. Younger respondents reported more satisfaction from leisure than did older respondents - 37.4% of those under 26 years of age reported more satisfaction from leisure and this proportion decreased to 26.4% of those 51 years and over who said the same.

SUMMARY

III. Work Involvements and Preferences

In this chapter information has been presented on work involvements and preferences.

Work involvement was defined in terms of work schedules involving both housework and remunerative employment. The index used for work involvement was the number of hours worked per week as reported by the respondents. Another index of work involvement was the rating of each respondent regarding how tired he felt at the end of the work day.

Preferences were considered in terms of attitudes towards work. The indices used were the Protestant Ethic Scale, a question which required the respondent to indicate his attitudes towards work hours, leisure hours and money, and another question in which respondents indicated whether work or leisure activities were more satisfying.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices were the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, age, area of residence, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, income, generation, and level of education. Although differentiation was made between work involvement in winter and summer, essentially the same pattern of significant relationships was found for both seasons.

1. Time Spent in Housework as Reported by Housewives

Just over one-half of the housewives spent 4 or fewer hours at housework and about two-fifths spent from 5 to 8 hours at housework.

The following patterns of significant relationships were found between the index of hours spent in housework as reported by housewives and the various independent variables.

Marital status was significantly related to time spent in housework. Non-married respondents spent less time at housework than did married respondents.

There was a curvilinear relationship skewed towards lower income respondents between income and time spent in housework: middle-income respondents reported spending more time in housework.

There was also a curvilinear relationship between age and time spent in housework such that the respondents in the middle-aged categories spent the greatest amount of time at housework.

There were no patterns of significant relationships between time spent in housework and area of residence, ethnicity, generation, education or occupation.

2. Gainful Employment

The majority of the respondents who answered the question worked from 36 to 50 hours a week at gainful employment. Because there was little difference in the pattern of relationships for summer and for winter, only relationships obtained for winter were discussed.

Sex, income and occupation were significantly related to time spent in remunerative employment.

Male respondents worked significantly more hours than did female respondents.

Respondents in the higher income and occupation levels tended to work more hours than did respondents in the lower income and occupation levels.

Marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, and area of residence were not significantly related to time spent in remunerative employment.

No significant relationships were found between the index of tiredness and any of the independent variables. The majority of respondents stated that they were tired after a normal work day, but were able to work around the house.

3. Attitudes Towards Work and Leisure

"Protestant Ethic" refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure. Respondents were asked a series of three questions and their responses were rated according to how strongly they felt about each question. Ratings of the responses varied from three to eighteen with a score of eighteen indicating a strong endorsement of the Protestant Ethic.

The distribution of response obtained was skewed towards a strong endorsement of the Protestant Ethic.

A significant relationship was found between the districts of Calgary and Protestant Ethic scores. District 8 showed the strongest endorsement of the Protestant Ethic while Districts 2 and 6 tended to score in the low to medial range.

European-born respondents endorsed the Protestant Ethic more than did respondents born in Canada, U.S.A., U.K., or White Commonwealth.

Age was significantly and directly related to Protestant Ethic scores with younger respondents showing a low level of endorsement and older respondents showing a high level of endorsement.

Sex, marital status, generation, income and occupation were not significantly related to Protestant Ethic.

As a related index of the attitudes towards work, respondents were asked if they would prefer a) to work longer hours for more money,

b) the same hours for the same money, or c) shorter hours for the same money.

Significant relationships were found between sex, occupation and age of respondent, but area of residence, marital status, ethnicity, generation and income were not significantly related to attitudes towards work.

More females than males were satisfied to work the same hours for the same money while males preferred to work longer hours for more money.

Respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 3 and housewives tended to prefer working the same hours for the same money. Respondents in the Hollingshead 4 to 7 occupational categories tended to prefer to work longer hours for more money.

An inverse relationship was found between age and working longer hours for more money whereas there were direct relationships between age and working the same hours for the same money and shorter hours for less money.

As an additional related index of the attitudes of Calgary respondents towards work, respondents were asked to indicate whether they got more satisfaction from work or from leisure.

The responses obtained to the above question were consistent with those obtained for the Protestant Ethic Scale. Over one half of the respondents reported getting more satisfaction from work.

Income was the only independent variable not significantly related to getting more satisfaction from work or leisure.

Source of satisfaction was significantly related to the area of residence of the respondent. Respondents in Districts 5 and 6 were most

likely to get more satisfaction from work while respondents in District 8 were the most likely to get more satisfaction from leisure and respondents in District 1 indicated that they received satisfaction from both work and leisure.

Reported satisfaction with work or leisure differed significantly for sex of respondent. Approximately the same proportions of males and females reported that they either got more satisfaction from work or more satisfaction from leisure while significantly more males reported some satisfaction from both work and leisure.

Generation was found to have a significant relationship with reported satisfaction with work or leisure. Older generation respondents tended to get more satisfaction from work while younger generation respondents got more satisfaction from leisure.

Satisfaction with work or leisure was significantly related to two of the three indices of social class: occupation and education.

The only significant pattern seen when occupation was cross-tabulated with satisfaction with work or leisure was that a higher proportion of respondents in the Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3 occupational categories got satisfaction from both work and leisure. The remaining respondents were evenly distributed throughout the categories.

Respondents with 9 or fewer years of education or 12 or more years of education got more satisfaction from work while respondents with 10 to 11 years or a college education got more satisfaction from leisure.

As age increased, reported satisfaction with work increased also. Conversely, younger respondents reported getting more satisfaction from leisure.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS

If adequate and realistic planning of meaningful recreation for residents is to be carried out, it is necessary to know how much of their time is committed to various types of organizations, in addition to the amount of time spent in housework and gainful employment. This chapter will present the information available for this type of involvement among sample members. The initial index to be discussed will be simply the number of organizations to which the respondent belonged. We will then discuss the intensity of involvement (proportion of meetings attended), the extent of involvement (total hours per month currently being spent), and what offices were held or regular duties performed by the respondent in his organizations. Because many voluntary organizations are more or less seasonal in their concerns, a distinction has again been made between summer and winter organizational activities. The first part of this chapter concludes with a prognosis for future involvement, and a brief summary to that point.

The second part of the chapter turns specifically to church activities as a very common type of non-work involvement. The sample is described in terms of church affiliation and then the intensity of involvement (attendance) and the extent of involvement (hours per month) are outlined. Again, distinction is made between summer and winter. This section will also conclude with a statement of planned future involvement and a brief summary.

A. Formal Organizations

Each person interviewed was asked to name the organizations and clubs to which he belonged, and was then asked a series of questions

about each. These questions included whether the respondent held any offices or performed any regular duties, how many meetings there were per month, the number of meetings attended per month, the number of hours spent in club activities per month, and whether he expected to be more or less active in them in the future.

1. Number of Organizational Memberships

The organizations and clubs named by each respondent were counted. The distribution of these responses is given in Table IV-1.

Table IV-1

Number of Organization or Club Memberships

<u>Number of Memberships</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	111	15.2
1	323	44.3
2 or 3	224	30.7
4 or 5	60	8.2
6 or more	9	1.2
No Response	2	0.3
	—	—
TOTAL	729	99.9

The majority of the sample (75.0%) belonged to from one to three organizations; 15.2% belonged to none.

The number of organizational memberships was significantly related to marital status, generation, education, income and occupation. Districts of Calgary, sex and ethnicity and age were not related.

Married respondents belonged to more organizations than non-married respondents ($P < .05$). Only 26 (14.8%) of the non-married

respondents belonged to 3 or more organizations; 122 (22.2%) of the married respondents said the same.

Contrary to the over-all trend, more married respondents (91 or 16.5%) than non-married respondents (20 or 11.4%) reported no organizational memberships.

When generation and number of organizational memberships were cross-tabulated a direct relationship was found ($P < .04$); first generation respondents were found to belong to the least number of organizations. Only 24 (12.5%) of the first generation respondents reported 3 or more organizational memberships; 57 (24.3%) of the second generation, and 64 (22.8%) of the third or more generation respondents said the same.

The relationship between education and number of organizational memberships is given in Table IV-2.

Table IV-2

Number of Organizational Memberships by Education of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Number of Memberships</u>								
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>3 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	40	19.4	108	52.4	35	17.0	23	11.2	206
10 or 11 years	39	18.4	97	45.8	42	19.8	34	16.0	212
12 years	23	11.6	86	43.2	43	21.6	47	23.6	199
College	8	7.5	30	28.0	25	23.4	44	41.1	107
TOTAL	110	15.2	321	44.3	145	20.0	148	20.4	724

($P < .001$)

Respondents of higher educational levels belonged to more organizations than did respondents of lower educational levels. Of the college respondents, 7.5% belonged to no organizations; 19.4% of those

with from 1 to 9 years of education said the same. Only 11.2% of those with from 1 to 9 years of education belonged to 3 or more organizations; 41.1% of the college educated respondents said the same.

The relationship between income and number of organizational involvements supported the findings according to educational levels, as respondents in higher income groups belonged to more organizations than did respondents in lower income groups. This is shown in Table IV-3.

Table IV-3

Number of Organizational Memberships by Income of Respondent

<u>Income</u>	<u>Number of Memberships</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>3 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	12	14.3	40	47.6	22	26.2	10	11.9	84
\$3,000 to \$5,499	22	13.9	91	57.6	26	16.5	19	12.0	158
\$5,500 to \$7,999	23	14.7	67	42.9	33	21.2	33	21.1	156
\$8,000 or more	32	15.9	76	37.8	40	19.9	53	26.4	201
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	89	14.9	274	45.7	121	20.2	115	19.2	599

($P < .01$)

The data show that 26.4% of those earning \$8,000 per year or more, 21.1% of those earning from \$5,500 to \$7,999 per year, 12.0% of those earning from \$3,000 to \$5,499 per year and 11.9% of those earning less than \$3,000 per year belonged to 3 or more organizations.

The findings of the occupational cross-tabulation supported the two previous tables of education and income as respondents in the higher status occupational categories (Hollingshead 1 and 2) belonged to more

organizations than did respondents in the lower status occupational categories. This is shown in Table IV-4.

Table IV-4

Number of Organizational Memberships by

Occupation of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of Memberships</u>								
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>3 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	5	7.6	12	18.2	12	18.2	37	56.1	66
Hollingshead 3 and 4	22	14.0	72	45.9	31	19.7	32	20.4	157
Hollingshead 5 and 6	28	23.7	63	53.4	16	13.6	11	9.3	118
Hollingshead 7 and Non-working	18	24.7	33	45.2	15	20.6	7	9.6	73
Housewives	38	12.2	142	45.5	71	22.8	61	19.5	312
TOTAL	111	15.3	322	44.4	145	20.0	148	20.4	726

($P < .001$)

The data show that 56.1% of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2, 20.4% of those in Hollingshead 3 and 4, 9.3% of those in Hollingshead 5 and 6, and 9.6% of the non-skilled (Hollingshead 7) and non-working respondents belonged to 3 or more organizations.

Housewives (19.5%) were slightly below the sample average (20.4%) in reporting organizational memberships in three or more organizations.

2. Proportion of Meetings Attended

Respondents were asked what proportion of the meetings of

their organizations they attended for both summer and winter. Their responses for summer are given in Table IV-5.

Table IV-5

<u>Proportion of Meetings Attended - Summer</u>			<u>Per Cent Answering Question</u>
<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Number</u>		
All	109		33.1
One-half to one-third	13		4.0
Less than one-third	5		1.5
None	91		27.7
Organization not active	111		33.7
TOTAL	329*		100.0

*400 did not answer this question.

Less than 50% of the sample answered this question. Of those who answered (329), 33.1% attended every meeting, 27.7% belonged in name only and 33.7% reported that their organizations were not active.

These responses were not related to any of the variables.

For winter, 397 (54.5%) of the sample did not answer the question. Of the 332 who did respond, more (189 or 56.9%) reported attending all meetings and fewer respondents (15 or 4.5%) reported that their organizations were inactive, or held no meetings in that season.

This proportion of meetings attended in winter was significantly related only to districts of Calgary ($P < .05$). A larger proportion of respondents in Districts 5 (28 or 77.8%) and 7 (27 or 75.0%) than in other districts attended more than two-thirds of their meetings. Districts 1 (23 or 67.6%), 2 (32 or 57.1%), 4 (14 or 58.2%) and 6 (21 or 63.6%) were medial in this respect. Districts 3 (18 or 45.0%) and 8 (28 or 51.9%)

showed the lowest proportion of respondents attending more than two-thirds of their organizational meetings.

3. Hours Per Month in Organizations

a) Summer

Responses for summer are given in Table IV-6.

Table IV-6

Hours Per Month in Organizations in Summer

<u>Hours per Month</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent Answering Question</u>
1 hour or less	19	5.8
2 to 5 hours (few)	62	19.0
6 to 9 hours (some)	25	7.6
10 to 13 hours	21	6.4
14 to 17 hours	6	1.8
18 to 21 hours	9	2.8
Over 21 hours	37	11.3
Organization requires no time - seasonal	79	24.2
Does belong but spends no time	69	21.1
TOTAL	327*	100.0

*402 did not answer this item.

The number of hours reported followed a bi-modal distribution: 19.0% spent from 2 to 5 hours per month and 11.3% spent over 21 hours per month.

No time in organizations in summer was reported by 45.3% of those who answered the question.

Income was the only variable related to these responses ($P < .02$) and it was directly related. Six or more hours per month was reported by 7 (38.9%) of those earning less than \$3,000 per year, 11 (33.3%) of those earning from \$3,000 to \$5,499 per year, 16 (47.1%) of those earning from \$5,500 to \$7,999 per year and 39 (65.0%) of those earning \$8,000 per year or more.

b) Winter

The responses for winter are given in Table IV-7.

Table IV-7

Hours per Month in Organizations in Winter

<u>Hours per Month</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent Answering Question</u>
One or less	27	8.1
2 to 5 hours (few)	75	22.6
6 to 9 hours (some)	47	14.2
10 to 13 hours	43	13.0
14 to 17 hours	13	3.9
18 to 21 hours	11	3.3
Over 21 hours	51	15.4
Organization requires no time	2	0.6
Does belong but spends no time	63	19.0
TOTAL	332*	100.1

*397 did not respond to this item.

Respondents spent more time in organizations in the winter than in the summer. Only 0.6% of those that answered the question for winter reported that their organization required no time; 24.2% reported this for summer.

In winter a bi-modal distribution of the number of hours spent in organizational activities was found: 22.6% spent from 2 to 5 hours per month and 15.4% spent more than 21 hours per month.

No independent variables were related to these responses.

4. Offices or Regular Duties

Respondents were asked in what percentage of the organizations to which they belonged did they hold offices or perform regular duties. Of the total respondents, 54.3% (396) did not belong to any organizations, or did not answer the question. Of the remaining 333 respondents, 71.1% (237) held no offices or regular duties, but were members; 12.3% (41) claimed to hold office in every organization they belonged to, 7.2% (24) held offices or duties in 40% to 59% of the organizations they belonged to, and 4.5% (15) held offices in 60% to 79% of the organizations to which they belonged. This information was not significantly related to any independent variables.

5. Future Involvement

Respondents were asked whether they expected to be more or less active in the future. More than half, 56% (408), of the respondents were not involved in any organizations, or did not answer this question. Of the remaining 322 respondents, 64.1% (206) expected no change in the amount of involvement, 25.5% (82) said they would probably be more active in the future, and 10.3% (33) expected to be less active.

6. Per Cent of Organizations Belonged to Which Were Church Affiliated

The proportion of organizations the respondents belonged to which were church affiliated is given in Table IV-8.

Table IV-8

Per Cent of Organizations which were Church Affiliated

<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	183	25.1
1% to 30%	47	6.5
31% to 45%	61	8.4
46% to 60%	108	14.8
61% to 99%	17	2.3
100%	311	42.7
No answer	2	.3
TOTAL	729	100.1

The data show that 42.7% of the respondents reported that all of the organizations they belonged to were associated with their church; 25.1% said none were.

B. Church Involvement

Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding church-centered activities in order to provide a profile of the religious involvements of residents in the Calgary area. The items included questions of church affiliation, number of regular offices held or duties performed, the frequency of attendance, the number of hours spent each month in church affairs and expected future church involvements.

1. Church Affiliation

Respondents were asked: "Are you a member of a church or do you attend church?" Their responses are given in Table IV-9.

Table IV-9

Church Affiliation - Calgary Sample

<u>Church</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Roman Catholic	107	14.7
United Church (Methodist, Presbyterian, Evangelical)	197	27.0
Church of England (Anglican)	103	14.1
Lutheran	38	5.1
Baptists or Conservative Protestant (Nazarene, Mennonite)	26	3.6
Sects: Jehovah's Witnesses, "temples", Pentecostal, New Testament Christians, Apostolic, Salvation Army	29	4.0
S.D.A., L.D.S.	8	1.1
Ukrainian Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Ukrainian Greek Catholic	12	1.7
Non-member	183	25.1
No Answer	26	3.6
TOTAL	729	100.0

The largest proportion (27.0%) of the respondents belonged to the United Church, 14.7% to the Roman Catholic Church and 14.1% to the Anglican church. Over one-quarter (25.1%) of the sample did not belong to or attend any church.

For cross-tabulation purposes the various denominations have been grouped into 3 categories: 1) Roman Catholic, 2) United and Anglican and 3) Other: Lutheran, Baptists, Sects, L.D.S., S.D.A., Ukrainian Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox and Ukrainian Greek Catholic.

Church affiliation was significantly related to ethnicity, generation and education. Districts of Calgary, sex, marital status, income, occupation and age were not related.

The relationship between ethnicity and church affiliation is given in Table IV-10.

Table IV-10

Church Affiliation by Ethnicity of Respondent

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Roman Catholic</u>		<u>United, Anglican</u>		<u>Other</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	66	18.0	230	62.8	70	19.1	366
U.S.A., British Isles, White Commonwealth	11	13.1	63	75.0	10	11.9	84
Europe	29	44.6	6	9.2	30	46.2	65
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	106	20.6	299	58.1	110	21.4	515

($P < .001$)

The data show that 44.6% of those born in Europe were Roman Catholic; only 18.0% of those born in Canada and 13.1% of those born in the U.S.A., British Isles and White Commonwealth said the same.

Being affiliated with the United or Anglican church was reported by 75.0% of those born in the U.S.A., British Isles or White Commonwealth, 62.8% of those born in Canada and only 9.2% of those born in Europe.

A larger proportion of the European-born respondents (46.2%) than "other" respondents (less than 20%) were affiliated with other churches.

Being affiliated with the Roman Catholic church was inversely related to generation: see Table IV-11.

Table IV-11

Church Affiliation by Generation of Respondent

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Roman Catholic</u>		<u>United, Anglican</u>		<u>Other</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
One	36	27.9	55	42.6	38	29.5	129
Two	33	19.6	97	57.7	38	22.6	168
3 or more	34	15.9	144	67.3	36	16.8	214
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	103	20.2	296	57.9	112	21.9	511

($P < .001$)

The data show that 27.9% of the first generation respondents were affiliated with the Roman Catholic church; only 15.9% of the third or more generation respondents said the same.

Generation and affiliation with the United or Anglican Church were directly related: 42.6% of the first and 67.3% of the third or more generation respondents reported this.

Reported affiliation with other churches was inversely related to generation: 29.5% of the first and 16.8% of the third or more generation respondents said this.

Education and affiliation with the United or Anglican church was directly related: see Table IV-12.

Table IV-12

Church Affiliation by Education of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>						
	<u>Roman Catholic</u>		<u>United, Anglican</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	34	24.8	60	43.8	43	31.4	137
10 or 11 years	27	17.9	89	58.9	35	23.2	151
12 years	32	20.5	96	61.5	28	17.9	156
College	13	17.3	55	73.3	7	9.3	75
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	106	20.4	300	57.8	113	21.8	519

($P < .001$)

The data show that 43.8% of those with 1 to 9 years of education reported affiliation with the United or Anglican church, and this proportion steadily increased to 73.3% of those with a college education.

Respondents with 1 to 9 years of education (24.8%) reported the highest proportion of Roman Catholic affiliation although all respondents were distributed fairly equally in this category.

There was an inverse relationship between reported affiliation with other churches and education: 31.4% of those with 1 to 9 years reported this while only 9.3% of those with a college education said the same.

2. Church Attendance

A two-fold index of church attendance was obtained. Responses to the question "About how often do you attend church?" were coded

in terms of actual frequency - "more than once a week", "about once a week", "about once a month", "about two or three times a month", etc. - and in terms of relative frequency - "every time there is a service" or "less than every time there is a service". Table IV-13 shows the distribution of the responses obtained.

Table IV-13

Church Attendance of Calgary Residents

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent Answering Question</u>
More than once a week (every time)	54	10.0
About once a week (every time)	167	30.9
About 2 or 3 times per month (less than every time)	75	13.9
Once a month or once every two months (less than every time)	39	7.2
About 1 to 4 times per year (less than every time)	122	22.6
Never	83	15.4
TOTAL	540*	100.0

*189 did not respond to this item.

Of those who answered this question, 40.9% attended every time there was a service, while 15.4% never attended.

Sex and age were significantly related to church attendance.

More female respondents (161 or 46.5%) than male respondents (60 or 30.9%) attended church every time there was a service. More males (40 or 20.6%) than females (43 or 12.4%) never attended church. ($P < .01$).

Church attendance was directly related to age: see

Table IV-14.

Table IV-14

Church Attendance by Age of Respondent

Age	Attendance						Total
	Once a week (every service)		Occasionally (not every service)		Never		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	23	27.1	48	56.5	14	16.5	85
26 to 40 years	81	38.0	99	46.5	33	15.5	213
41 to 50 years	45	42.5	48	45.3	13	12.3	106
51 years and over	67	51.5	40	30.8	23	17.7	130
TOTAL	216	40.4	235	44.0	83	15.5	534

($P < .01$)

The data show that 27.1% of those 25 years and under attended regularly; this proportion steadily increased to 51.5% of those over 50 years of age who said the same.

Occasional attendance was reported by 56.5% of those 25 years of age and under and this proportion decreased to 30.8% of those over 50 years of age who said the same.

However, this direct relationship was slightly obscured by the curvilinear distribution of respondents who reported never attending church. Non-attendance was reported by 17.7% of those over 50, 12.3% of those 41 to 50, 15.5% of those 26 to 40, and 16.5% of those 25 years of age and under.

3. Time Spent in Church Affairs

Respondents were asked how many hours per month they spent in church affairs; time spent in church services was included and a distinction was made between summer and winter. The responses are given in Table IV-15.

Table IV-15

Hours Per Month in Church Affairs - Summer and Winter

<u>Hours per Month</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	188	35.3	177	33.2
1 or 2	73	13.7	73	13.7
3 to 5	130	24.4	133	25.0
6 to 10	83	15.6	85	16.0
More than 10	59	11.0	65	12.1
TOTAL	533*	100.0	533*	100.0

*196 did not respond to this item.

The responses were similar for summer and winter. One-third of the sample (35.3% for summer; 33.2% for winter) reported no time spent in church activities. One or 2 hours spent in church affairs was reported by 73 (13.7%) for both summer and winter while 3 to 5 hours was reported by 130 (24.4%) in summer and 133 (25.0%) in winter.

About one-fifth (142 or 19.5% for summer, 150 or 20.5% for winter) of the sample reported spending more than 5 hours per month in church affairs and as this estimate included time in church services, it could be concluded that few of the respondents were involved in church activities beyond attending services.

a) Summer

Time spent in church activities in summer was significantly related only to Districts of Calgary and age.

The relationship between time spent in church affairs and districts of Calgary is given in Table IV-16.

Table IV-16

Hours per Month in Church Affairs by Districts of Calgary

Districts of Calgary	Hours per Month						Total
	Less than 3		3 to 5		More than 5		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	17	37.8	5	11.1	23	51.1	45
2	48	59.3	17	21.0	16	19.8	81
3	35	44.9	29	37.2	14	17.9	78
4	16	43.2	11	29.7	10	27.0	37
5	17	34.7	11	22.4	21	42.9	49
6	47	57.3	13	15.9	22	26.8	82
7	33	52.4	17	27.0	13	20.6	63
8	48	51.1	26	27.7	20	21.3	94
TOTAL	261	49.3	129	24.4	139	26.3	529

($P < .001$)

Respondents in Districts 2, 6, 7 and 8 spent the least amount of time in church affairs as over 50% of the respondents in each district reported spending two or fewer hours per month in church activities.

Those in Districts 3 and 4 were medial in this respect as between 45% and 43% of respondents in each district reported spending two or fewer hours per month in church affairs.

Respondents in Districts 1 and 5 spent the most time in this manner. Two or fewer hours per month was reported by 37.8% of those in District 1, and 34.7% of those in District 5.

Conversely, 51.1% of those in District 1 and 42.9% of those in District 5 spent more than 5 hours per month in church affairs.

Less than 30% of the respondents in all other districts reported more than 5 hours per month.

There was a direct relationship between age and time in church affairs: see Table IV-17.

Table IV-17

Hours per Month in Church Affairs by Age of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Hours per Month</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 3</u>		<u>3 to 5</u>		<u>More than 5</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	54	64.3	14	16.7	16	19.0	84
26 to 40 years	106	50.7	55	26.3	48	23.0	209
41 to 50 years	50	47.2	24	22.6	32	30.2	106
51 years and over	50	39.1	35	27.3	43	33.6	128
TOTAL	260	49.3	128	24.3	139	26.4	527

($P < .05$)

The data show that 64.3% of those 25 years and under spent less than 3 hours per month in church affairs and this proportion decreased steadily to 39.1% of those over 50 years of age who said the same.

Conversely, 19.0% of those under 26 years of age and 33.6% of those over 50 reported more than 5 hours per month in church affairs.

b) Winter

Time spent in church affairs in winter was significantly related to districts of Calgary and age.

As the relationships were identical to those for summer they will not be discussed again.

4. Future Plans

Respondents were asked whether they expected to be more or less active in church affairs in the future. Of the 729 respondents, 29.6% (216) did not know, or were not in any church activities, so the question did not apply. Of the remaining 513 respondents, 50.1% (257) said they were active and would retain the same degree of activity; 32.8% (168) said they would be more active in the future; 9.6% (49) said they were not active and would not change; 7.2% (37) said they would be less active; and .4% (2) said it would depend on circumstances.

SUMMARY

IV. Organizational Involvements

In this chapter, the organizational involvements of the Calgary sample, in both formal organizations and churches, were considered. The indices used to measure involvement in formal organizations were the number of organizations to which individuals belonged, the intensity of involvement (proportions of meetings attended) and the extent of involvement (total of hours per month currently being spent). A distinction was made between summer and winter. The first part of the chapter concludes with a prognosis of future involvement and a discussion on proportion of organizations belonged to that were church affiliated.

The independent variables used were the same throughout the study. The major independent variables were districts of residence, sex, age (and generation) and social class (education, income and occupation).

A. Formal Organizations

1. Number of Organizational Memberships

Most of the Calgary sample (75.0%) belonged to 1, 2 or 3 organizations. Number of organizational memberships was not significantly related to districts of Calgary, sex, ethnicity or age. Marital status, generation, education, income and occupation were related.

Married respondents tended to belong to more organizations than non-married respondents did.

First generation respondents belonged to fewer organizations than second or more generation respondents did.

There was a direct relationship between social class (measured by education, income and occupation) and number of organizational memberships.

2. Proportion of Meetings Attended

Of those who reported organizational memberships, 33.1% of the respondents in summer and 56.9% in winter attended all meetings of their organizations. A large proportion of respondents in summer (33.7%) but few in winter (4.5%) belonged to organizations which held no meetings during that season.

Proportion of meetings attended in summer was not related to any of the independent variables; for winter it was related only to districts of Calgary.

Respondents in Districts 5 and 7 reported the most regular attendance; those in Districts 3 and 8 the most irregular.

3. Hours Per Month in Organizations

It is notable that while only 113 respondents reported no organizational involvement, 402 respondents for summer and 397 for winter did not report the number of hours per month they spent in organizations.

a) Summer

No time in organizations was reported by 45.3% of those who answered the question. The responses received for number of hours per month in organizations followed a bi-modal pattern - 19.0% reported 2 to 5 hours and 11.3% reported over 21 hours per month.

The only variable related to these responses was income and it was directly related.

b) Winter

No time in organizations was reported by fewer respondents in the winter than in the summer - only 9.6% of those who answered the question reported this. Again the responses received for number of hours

per month in organizations followed a bi-modal pattern - 22.6% reported 2 to 5 hours per month and 15.4% reported over 21 hours per month.

These responses were not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

4. Offices or Regular Duties

Of the 333 responses received, 71.1% held no offices or performed regular duties, and 12.3% held office in all the organizations to which they belonged.

No variables were significantly related.

5. Future Involvement

Of the 322 responses received, 64.1% expected no change in the level of involvement and 25.5% predicted more involvement in the future.

6. Per Cent of Organizations Belonged to that were Church Affiliated

One-quarter of the respondents reported that none of the organizations to which they belonged were church affiliated; 42.7% said 100% were.

B. Church Involvement

In the second part of this chapter involvement in church activities is discussed. The indices used were church affiliation, intensity of involvement (attendance) and extent of involvement (hours per month). Again a distinction was made between summer and winter. A statement of planned future involvement concludes this section.

1. Church Affiliation

Roman Catholics comprised 14.7% of the sample, 27.0% reported affiliation with the United Church, 14.1% with the Anglican Church and 25.1% were not affiliated.

Church affiliation was not related to community of residence, sex, marital status, income, occupation or age. It was related to ethnicity, generation and education.

The majority of those born in Canada (62.8%) and the U.S.A., British Isles or White Commonwealth (75.0%) belonged to the United or Anglican churches.

Roman Catholic and 'Other' affiliation was reported by 44.6% and 46.2% respectively of European-born respondents.

Generation and Roman Catholic and 'Other' affiliation were inversely related. This variable and affiliation with the United or Anglican church were directly related.

Education and Roman Catholic and 'Other' affiliation were also inversely related. Education and United or Anglican church affiliation were directly related.

2. Church Attendance

Respondents who attended every service or at least one service per week comprised 40.9% of the 540 respondents who answered this question; 15.4% never attended.

Only sex and age were related to these responses.

Female respondents reported more regular attendance than male respondents did, as did older compared to younger respondents.

3. Time Spent in Church Affairs

There was no difference found between hours spent in church affairs in summer or winter. One-third of those who answered (533 responses in total) spent no time, one-quarter spent from 3 to 5 hours per month and slightly more than one-quarter (28.1%) spent more than 5 hours per month in church affairs.

Time spent in church affairs was related to districts of Calgary and age for both summer and winter. The relationships were similar for both seasons.

Those in Districts 1 and 5 spent the most time in church affairs; those in Districts 2, 6, 7 and 8 spent the least amount of time.

4. Future Involvement

Of the 513 responses received, one-half expected to remain at their present level of involvement and one-third expected to be more deeply involved in church affairs in the future.

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL INVOLVEMENTS

To obtain information about the type and extent of informal associations that characterized respondents of the Calgary area, a series of questions on relationships with friends was asked. Respondents were asked how many close friends they had, how many of their close friends lived in the same community and how often they saw each of their closest friends.

This chapter will discuss the responses to these questions and go on to a discussion of responses to the Srole Anomie Scale - a five item index of felt social isolation, of lack of involvement with the social forces that govern one's life, and of generalized despair.

The relevance of this information to the establishment of adequate and meaningful recreational programs is readily apparent. If programs are to meet the desires of residents, they will have to be tailored to the existing patterns of friendship, if these are strong, or they will have to be set up in order to facilitate the involvement of more or less socially isolated individuals if there are not already strong informal patterns of association.

A. Friends

Respondents were asked: "How many really close friends would you say you have -- people you trust and can share confidences with?" The distribution of the responses obtained is given in Table V-1.

Table V-1

Number of Close Friends

<u>Number of Friends</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	40	5.5
1 or 2	65	8.9
3 or 4	108	14.8
5 to 7	148	20.3
8 to 10	96	13.2
11 to 15	89	12.2
16 or more	157	21.5
No answer	26	3.6
TOTAL	729	100.0

Number of close friends reported followed a binomial distribution - only 5.5% of the sample reported none, 20.3% reported 5 - 7 and over one-fifth (21.5%) of the sample reported 16 or more close friends.

Number of close friends was significantly related to districts of Calgary, sex, ethnicity, generation and education.

The relationship between community of residence and number of close friends is given in Table V-2.

Table V-2

Number of Close Friends by Districts of Calgary

Districts of Calgary	Number of Friends										Total
	Less than 3		3 - 4		5 - 7		8 - 10		More than 10		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	16	22.9	14	20.0	18	25.7	4	5.7	18	25.7	70
2	11	10.8	16	15.7	18	17.6	21	20.6	36	35.3	102
3	16	15.4	16	15.4	21	20.2	14	13.5	37	35.6	104
4	10	17.5	11	19.3	15	26.3	10	17.5	11	19.3	57
5	10	13.5	7	9.5	20	27.0	12	16.2	25	33.8	74
6	7	6.4	19	17.4	30	27.5	11	10.1	42	38.5	109
7	4	5.4	10	13.5	11	14.9	10	13.5	39	52.7	74
8	29	27.4	15	14.2	13	12.3	12	11.3	37	34.9	106
TOTAL	103	14.8	108	15.5	146	21.0	94	13.5	245	35.2	696

($P < .001$)

There were no trends prevalent throughout the Table. About 35% of respondents in all areas reported more than 10 close friends: 52.7% of those in District 7 and only 19.3% of those in District 4 said the same.

Males reported more close friends than did females as 123 (42.6%) of the male respondents and only 125 (30.2%) of the female respondents reported more than 10 close friends. Conversely, 140 (33.8%) of the female respondents and only 71 (24.6%) of the male respondents reported four or fewer friends ($P < .02$).

Ethnicity and number of close friends were related ($P < .001$). Canadian respondents reported the most close friends, as 192 (39.6%) reported more than 10 close friends. European respondents reported the least: 14 (15.6%)

reported more than 10 close friends. Respondents from the British Isles, White Commonwealth and United States (38 or 33.0%) were medial in this respect.

Less than 3 close friends was reported by 65 (13.4%) of the Canadian-born respondents, 14 (12.2%) of those born in the U.S.A., British Isles or White Commonwealth and 21 (23.3%) of those born in Europe.

Generation and number of close friends were curvilinearly related with second generation respondents reporting the most close friends; first generation respondents the least ($P < .03$).

More than 10 friends was reported by 92 (40.9%) of the second, 101 (37.0%) of the third or more and 46 (24.7%) of the first generation respondents.

Less than 3 close friends was reported by 26 (11.5%) of the second, 41 (15.0%) of the third or more and 33 (17.7%) of the first generation respondents.

There was a direct relationship between education and number of close friends as shown in Table V-3.

Table V-3

Number of Close Friends by Education of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Number of Friends</u>										<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less</u>		<u>3 or 4</u>		<u>5 to 7</u>		<u>8 to 10</u>		<u>More</u>		
	<u>Than 3</u>								<u>Than 10</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	43	21.9	32	16.3	38	19.4	25	12.8	58	29.6	196
10 or 11 years	27	13.0	37	17.9	48	23.2	35	16.9	60	29.0	207
12 years	25	12.9	29	14.9	39	20.1	20	10.3	81	41.8	194
College	8	7.8	10	9.7	21	20.4	16	15.5	48	46.6	103
TOTAL	103	14.7	108	15.4	146	20.9	96	13.7	247	35.3	700

($P < .01$)

The data show that 43 (21.9%) of those with 1 to 9 years of education reported less than 3 close friends, only 8 (7.8%) of those with a college education said the same.

More than 10 friends was reported by 48 (46.6%) of those with a college education, 81 (41.8%) of those with 12 years of education, 60 (29.0%) of those with 10 or 11 years of education and 58 (29.6%) of those with from 1 to 9 years of education.

After respondents were asked how many close friends they had, they were asked: "How many live in this community of the Calgary area?" The distribution of responses received is given in Table V-4.

Table V-4

Proportion of Friends Living in Same Community as Respondent

<u>Proportion of Friends</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
100%	252	34.6
50% or More	237	32.5
25% to 49%	99	13.6
1% to 24%	34	4.7
None	26	3.6
No Response	81	11.1
TOTAL	729	100.1

The data show that 34.6% of the Calgary respondents said that all of their close friends lived in the same community; an additional 32.5% said that 50% or more of their close friends lived in the same community as they did.

Proportion of respondents who lived in the same community as the respondent differed among the districts of Calgary. The relationship is given in Table V-5.

Table V-5

Proportion of Friends Living in Same Community by Districts of Calgary

Districts of Calgary	Proportion of Friends						Total
	100%		50% or more		Less than 50%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	37	58.7	19	30.2	7	11.1	63
2	33	34.4	45	46.9	18	18.8	96
3	40	41.7	37	38.5	19	19.8	96
4	27	49.1	16	29.1	12	21.8	55
5	20	27.8	26	36.1	26	36.1	72
6	38	37.6	34	33.7	29	28.7	101
7	17	24.3	30	42.9	23	32.9	70
8	39	44.3	27	30.7	22	25.0	88
TOTAL	251	39.2	234	36.5	156	24.3	641

($P < .01$)

Respondents in District 1 reported the most friends residing in their community as 58.7% of those in District 1 said that all of their close friends lived in their community.

Conversely, 36.1% of those in District 5 and 32.9% of those in District 7 reported that less than 50% of their close friends resided in their community. Only 11.1% of those in District 1 said the same.

Respondents in Districts 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 were medial in this respect.

Proportion of close friends residing in the same community as the respondent was also related to ethnicity, generation, education and age.

European-born respondents reported the largest proportion of

their close friends living in the same community of residence ($P < .01$). Of the Canadian respondents, 159 (35.2%) said that all of their close friends resided in their community; 45 (43.3%) of the respondents born in the United Kingdom, White Commonwealth and United States, and 43 (53.8%) of the European-born respondents said the same.

Conversely, only 13 (16.2%) of the European-born respondents said that less than 50% of their close friends lived in the same community; 113 (25.0%) of the Canadian-born and 29 (27.9%) of those born in the U.S.A., British Isles or White Commonwealth said the same.

Generation and proportion of close friends living in the same community were inversely related ($P < .03$). All close friends living in the same community was reported by 82 (49.1%) of the first, 77 (36.5%) of the second and 90 (35.3%) of the third or more generation respondents.

Conversely, 45 (26.9%) of the first, 81 (38.4%) of the second and 103 (40.4%) of the third or more generation respondents said that less than 100% but more than 50% of their close friends resided in the same community.

There was an inverse relationship between education and reporting close friends as residing in the same community as the respondent. This is shown in Table V-6.

Table V-6

Proportion of Friends Living in Same Community

by Education of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Proportion of Friends</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>100%</u>		<u>50% or more</u>		<u>less than 50%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	82	46.9	57	32.6	36	20.6	175
10 or 11 years	72	37.7	73	38.2	46	24.1	191
12 years	70	38.5	61	33.5	51	28.0	182
College	26	26.8	45	46.4	26	26.8	97
TOTAL	250	38.8	236	36.6	159	24.7	645

($P < .05$)

The data show that 46.9% of those with from 1 to 9 years of education reported that all of their close friends resided in their community; 37.7% of those with from 10 to 11 years, 38.5% of those with 12 years and 26.8% of those with a college education said the same.

Conversely, 20.6% of those with 1 to 9 years and 26.8% of those with a college education said that less than 50% of their friends lived in the same community.

There was a direct relationship between age and proportion of close friends residing in the same community. All close friends residing in the same community were reported by 69 (45.7%) of those over 50 years of age, 54 (44.3%) of those from 41 to 50 years of age, 99 (37.1%) of those from 26 to 40 years of age and 28 (27.2%) of those under 26 years of age ($P < .05$).

Conversely, 32 (31.1%) of those 25 years of age and under reported that less than 50% of their friends lived in the same area; only 32 (21.2%) of those over 50 years of age said the same.

Responses to the question of how often the respondent saw his closest friend is given in Table V-7.

Table V-7

Responses To:

"How Often Do You See Your Closest Friend?"

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Once a day	127	17.4
Once every two days	39	5.4
Twice a week	79	10.8
Once a week	216	29.6
One to three times a month	74	10.2
Less than once a month	136	18.6
No response	58	8.0
TOTAL	729	100.0

The data show that most of the respondents (63.2%) saw their closest friend once a week or more.

The frequency with which the respondents saw their closest friends differed among the districts of Calgary. This is shown in Table V-8.

Table V-8

Frequency of Seeing Best Friend by Districts of Calgary

<u>Districts of Calgary</u>	<u>Frequency</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Once a Day</u>		<u>2-3 times per week</u>		<u>Once per Week</u>		<u>Less Than Once Per Week</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1	17	25.8	12	18.2	17	25.8	20	30.3	66
2	11	11.3	16	16.5	36	37.1	34	35.1	97
3	19	18.6	18	17.6	36	35.3	29	28.4	102
4	13	23.2	11	19.6	15	26.8	17	30.4	56
5	16	23.2	11	15.9	21	30.4	21	30.4	69
6	31	29.2	20	18.9	37	34.9	18	17.0	106
7	8	11.0	13	17.8	22	30.1	30	41.1	73
8	11	11.6	16	16.8	29	30.5	39	41.1	95
TOTAL	126	19.0	117	17.6	213	32.1	208	31.3	664

(P < .05)

The data show that respondents in Districts 7 and 8 saw their closest friend least frequently: 11.0% of those in District 7 and 11.6% of those in District 8 saw their best friend once a day.

Respondents in District 6 saw their best friend most frequently as 29.2% reported contact every day.

Conversely, 41.1% of those in both Districts 7 and 8 saw their best friend less than once a week; only 17.0% of those in District 6 said the same.

Respondents in Districts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were medial in this respect.

The frequency with which respondents saw their closest friend was also related to marital status and age.

Non-married respondents had more contact with their best friend than married respondents did. Of the non-married respondents, 52 (32.1%) reported seeing their best friend once a day; only 75 (14.7%) of the married respondents said the same. Conversely, 32 (19.8%) of the non-married and 178 (35.0%) of the married respondents saw their best friend less than once a week ($P < .001$).

There was a curvilinear relationship, skewed towards younger respondents, between age and frequency of contact with closest friend. This is shown in Table V-9.

Table V-9

Frequency of Seeing Best Friend By Age of Respondent

Age	Frequency								Total
	Once a Day		Two or Three Times Per Week		Once a Week		Less Than Once a Week		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years & under	37	34.9	21	19.8	26	24.5	22	20.8	106
26 to 40 years	48	17.5	48	17.5	92	33.5	87	31.6	275
41 to 50 years	16	13.0	19	15.4	38	30.9	50	40.7	123
51 years and over	26	16.0	29	17.9	56	34.6	51	31.5	162
TOTAL	127	19.1	117	17.6	212	31.8	210	31.5	666

($P < .01$)

The data show that 34.9% of those under 26 years of age, 17.5% of those from 26 to 40, 13.0% of those from 41 to 50 and 16.0% of those over 50 years of age saw their closest friend once a day.

Conversely, 40.7% of those from 41 to 50 and only 20.8%

of those under 26 years of age saw their best friend less than once a week.

B. Anomie

The five item Srole Anomie Scale is scored simply by assigning a value of one to each item that is positively endorsed by the respondent - making the possible range of scores from zero (low) to five (high). The distribution of scores obtained from the Calgary sample is given in Table V-10.

Table V-10

Anomie Scores

<u>Score</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	175	24.0
1	156	21.4
2	125	17.2
3	124	17.0
4	89	12.2
5	42	5.8
No Response	18	2.5
TOTAL	729	100.1

The total sample exhibited a low degree of anomie - 62.6% scoring 0, 1, or 2.

Anomie was significantly related to districts of Calgary, education, income, occupation and age.

Table V-11 shows the relationship between anomie and the districts of Calgary.

Table V-11

Anomie Scores by Districts of Calgary

<u>Districts of Calgary</u>	<u>Anomie Score</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Low (0 - 1)</u>		<u>Medial (2 or 3)</u>		<u>High (4 or 5)</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1	40	59.7	10	14.9	17	25.4	67
2	65	64.4	19	18.8	17	16.8	101
3	44	40.4	45	41.3	20	18.3	109
4	22	37.3	25	42.4	12	20.3	59
5	35	47.9	25	34.2	13	17.8	73
6	37	33.9	52	47.7	20	18.3	109
7	39	50.6	28	36.4	10	13.0	77
8	44	40.4	43	39.4	22	20.2	109
TOTAL	326	46.3	247	35.1	131	18.6	704

(P< .001)

Districts 1 and 2 displayed the lowest degree of anomie - 59.7% of the respondents in District 1 and 64.4% of those in District 2 scored low on the anomie scale.

Respondents in District 6 displayed the highest degree of anomie - only 33.9% of those in District 6 scored low on the anomie scale.

Conversely, 14.9% of those in District 1, 18.8% of those in District 2 and 47.7% of those in District 6 scored medial on the anomie scale.

The relationship between education and anomie is given in Table V-12.

Table V-12

Anomie Scores by Education of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Anomie Score</u>						<u>Total</u>
	Low		Medial		High		
	(0 - 1)		(2 or 3)		(4 or 5)		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	64	31.4	87	42.6	53	26.0	204
10 or 11 years	86	41.7	76	36.9	44	21.4	206
12 years	98	50.5	64	33.0	32	16.5	194
College	82	77.4	22	20.8	2	1.9	106
TOTAL	330	46.5	249	35.1	131	18.5	710

($P < .001$)

The data clearly show an inverse relationship between education and anomie - 31.4% of those with from 1 to 9 years of education scored low on the anomie scale, and this proportion increased steadily to 77.4% of those with a college education.

Conversely, only 1.9% of those with a college education scored high on the anomie scale and this proportion increased steadily to 26.0% of those with from 1 to 9 years of education.

The relationship between income and anomie scores reinforces that obtained for education, as shown in Table V-13.

Table V-13

Anomie Scores by Income of Respondent

<u>Income</u>	<u>Anomie Score</u>						<u>Total</u>
	Low		Medial		High		
	(0 - 1)		(2 or 3)		(4 or 5)		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	26	31.0	39	46.4	19	22.6	84
\$3,000 to \$5,499	55	35.9	63	41.2	35	22.9	153
\$5,500 to \$7,999	74	47.7	55	35.5	26	16.8	155
\$8,000 and more	118	59.6	55	27.8	25	12.6	198
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	273	46.3	212	35.9	105	17.8	590

($P < .001$)

There was, again, an inverse relationship. Of the respondents earning less than \$3,000 per year, 31.0% scored low on the anomie scale, and this proportion steadily increased to 59.6% of those earning \$8,000 per year or more. There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of respondents scoring high - from 22.6% of those in the lowest to 12.6% of those in the highest income brackets.

There was an inverse relationship between occupation and anomie, reinforcing the findings for both education and income. This is shown in Table V-14.

Table V-14

Anomie Scores by Occupation of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Anomie Score</u>						<u>Total</u>
	Low		Medial		High		
	<u>(0 - 1)</u>		<u>(2 or 3)</u>		<u>(4 or 5)</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3	85	77.3	20	18.2	5	4.5	110
Hollingshead 4	54	49.1	41	37.3	15	13.6	110
Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7	37	27.2	64	47.1	35	25.7	136
Housewives, and Non-working	135	44.3	106	34.8	64	21.0	305
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	311	47.0	231	34.9	119	18.0	661

(P < .001)

The data show that 27.2% of those in Hollingshead 5 to 7 scored lowed on the anomie scale; 49.1% of those in Hollingshead 4, and 77.3% in Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3 said the same.

Conversely, only 4.5% of those in Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3 scored high while 25.7% of those in Hollingshead 5 to 7 did.

Housewives and non-working respondents scored slightly higher on the anomie scale than the total sample. A high (4 or 5) anomie score was tallied for 21.0% of the housewives and non-working respondents and 18.0% of the total sample.

There was a curvilinear relationship between anomie score and age as shown in Table V-15.

Table V-15

Anomie Scores by Age of Respondent

	<u>Anomie Score</u>						
<u>Age</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>(0 - 1)</u>		<u>Medial</u> <u>(2 or 3)</u>		<u>High</u> <u>(4 or 5)</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	47	43.9	39	36.4	21	19.6	107
26 to 40 years	140	48.6	100	34.7	48	16.7	288
41 to 50 years	77	55.4	38	27.3	24	17.3	139
51 years and over	62	36.5	71	41.8	37	21.8	170
TOTAL	326	46.3	248	35.2	130	18.5	704

(P < .05)

The data show that 55.4% of those from 41 to 50 years of age scored low on the anomie scale, 48.6% of those from 26 to 40 years and 43.9% of those under 25 years of age said the same. The respondents over 50 years of age showed the highest anomie scores, as only 36.5% scored low on the scale.

Conversely, 21.8% of those over 50 years of age, 19.6% of those under 25 years of age, 16.7% of those from 26 to 40 years of age and 17.3% of those from 41 to 50 years of age scored high on the anomie scale.

SUMMARY

V. Social Involvements

This chapter has been concerned with the social involvements of the residents of Calgary.

Three general indices of social involvement were employed: opportunity for involvement, degree of involvement and anomie scores. Opportunity for involvement was assessed in terms of number of friends living in the area. Degree of involvement was assessed by the number of reported contacts the respondent had with his friends. The Anomie scale, as described previously, is an index of perceived social isolation, lack of involvement in one's social sphere and degree of generalized despair. The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices are the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, age, marital status, generation, ethnicity, occupation, income and level of education.

A. Friends

Number of close friends reported by the Calgary sample followed a binomial distribution - 20.3% reported 5 to 7 friends and 21.6% reported 16 or more close friends; only 5.5% reported no close friends.

Number of close friends reported differed among the various districts of Calgary. Respondents in District 7 had the largest number of close friends; those in District 4 had the smallest number.

Sex, ethnicity, generation and education were also significantly related to number of close friends.

Male respondents had more close friends than female respondents. This was true, also, for Canadian-born respondents as opposed to respondents born in other countries, and second as opposed to first or third or more generation respondents.

Education and number of close friends were directly related.

More than one-third (34.6%) of the respondents said that 100% of their close friends lived in the same community; 32.5% said 50% or more of their close friends did.

Number of close friends living in the same community differed among the districts of Calgary. Respondents in Districts 5 and 7 reported the smallest proportion of friends living in the same community; those in District 1 reported the greatest proportion.

Ethnicity, generation, age and education were also related to number of close friends living in the same community as the respondent.

Canadian-born respondents reported the smallest proportion of friends residing in the same community; European-born respondents reported the largest.

Generation and close friends living in the same community were inversely related. This data supported the direct relationship found between age and proportion of friends living in the same community.

Education and close friends residing in the same community as the respondent were inversely related.

The question regarding the frequency with which the respondent saw his/her closest friend revealed that 33.6% of the sample saw their closest friend at least once every three or four days; 29.6% said once a week and 18.6% said less than once a month.

Districts of Calgary, marital status and age were the only variables related to these responses.

Respondents in Districts 7 and 8 saw their closest friends least frequently; those in District 6 saw them most frequently.

Non-married respondents had contact with their closest friend more frequently than did married respondents.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and frequency of contact with closest friend - those under 26 years of age reported the highest frequency; those from 41 to 50 years of age the lowest.

B. Anomie

Scores on the anomie scale showed that the sample was characterized by a low degree of anomie. Scores on the scale clearly showed that anomie was inversely related to social class: strong inverse relationships were evident between anomie and education, income and occupation.

Districts of Calgary and age were also significantly related to the anomie score.

Respondents in Districts 1 and 2 displayed the lowest degree of anomie; those in District 6 displayed the highest.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and anomie scores with those from 41 to 50 years of age scoring lowest on the scale and those over 50 years of age scoring the highest.

CHAPTER VI

LEISURE TIME USAGE AND AVAILABILITY

It is particularly difficult to obtain an accurate index of the amount of time an individual has at his discretion to pursue non-work activities. In an attempt to get this information, two different indices were used.

Item 44 on the interview schedule presented a list of activities and respondents were asked to indicate the number of hours they spent per month at each of them. A differentiation was made between winter and summer. As an index of the amount of leisure time respondents had at their disposal, the number of hours for all activities was totalled for both summer and winter.

This data is not a valid measure of the actual amount of leisure time available, but is satisfactory for the purpose of ranking the sample members according to the amount of discretionary time available to them.

A second index of available time was obtained by asking the direct questions: "How much free time a week do you usually have in summer? In winter?"

An additional measure of free time available was obtained from housewives who were asked: "How many hours are there between the bedtime of children under 12 years of age and your bedtime during the school year?", and "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?"

These three measures of discretionary time will be discussed in this chapter.

A. Leisure Time Based Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities

1. Winter

The distribution of total hours per month devoted to leisure activities in the winter is given in Table VI-1.

Table VI-1

Total Leisure Time per Month in Winter Based Upon
Reported Usage of Specific Activities

<u>Hours per Month</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Less than 51	41	5.6
51 to 125	211	28.9
126 to 200	261	35.8
201 to 275	119	16.3
276 to 350	59	8.1
More than 350	35	4.8
No Answer	3	0.4
TOTAL	729	99.9

From 126 to 200 hours was reported by 35.8% of the sample; 51 to 125 hours by 28.9%; and 201 to 275 hours by 16.3% of the sample. Very few respondents, 5.6%, spent less than 51 hours in leisure activities per month, or more than 350 hours (4.8%).

Total leisure time was significantly related to sex, ethnicity, generation, occupation and age. Districts of Calgary, marital status, education and income were not related.

Female respondents were found to spend more time in leisure activities than male respondents: 201 to 425 hours per month were tallied for 151 (34.9%) of the female and 62 (21.2%) of the male respondents. Less

than 126 hours per month were tallied for 117 (39.9%) of the male and 135 (31.2%) of the female respondents ($P < .001$).

The cross-tabulation of ethnicity and leisure time based on usage showed that respondents born in Europe spent the least time in leisure activities; Canadians spent the most: see Table VI-2.

Table VI-2

Total Leisure Time Per Month in Winter Based Upon
Reported Usage of Specific Activities by Ethnicity

	<u>Hours per Month</u>						
<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>125 or less</u>		<u>126 to 200</u>		<u>201 to 425</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	156	31.1	192	38.2,	154	30.7	502
U.S.A., British Isles, White Commonwealth	46	38.7	37	31.1	36	30.3	119
Europe	44	47.8	28	30.4	20	21.7	92
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	246	34.5	257	36.0	210	29.5	713

($P < .03$)

The data show that 31.1% of the respondents born in Canada, 38.7% of those born in the U.S.A., British Isles or White Commonwealth and 47.8% of those born in Europe spent less than 126 hours per month in leisure activities.

From 126 to 200 hours per month was tallied for 38.2% of the Canadian-born respondents. Less than 32% of the other ethnic groups reported this.

From 201 to 425 hours per month was tallied for 21.7% of European-born respondents. More than 30.0% of other groups said the same.

There was a fairly consistent direct relationship between generation and leisure time based on usage: see Table VI-3.

Table VI-3

Total Leisure Time (Winter) by Generation of Respondent

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Hours per Month</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>125 or less</u>		<u>126 to 200</u>		<u>201 to 425</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1	85	44.7	56	29.5	49	25.8	190
2	72	30.5	94	39.8	70	29.7	236
3 or More	88	31.2	106	37.6	88	31.2	282
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	245	34.6	256	36.2	207	29.2	708

($P < .02$)

From 201 to 425 hours per month were reported by 25.8% of the first and 31.2% of the third or more generation respondents. One hundred and twenty-five hours per month or less were tallied for 44.7% of the first and 31.2% of the third or more generation respondents.

The relationship between occupation and total leisure time is given in Table VI-4.

Table VI-4

Total Leisure Time (Winter) by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Hours per Month						Total
	125 or less		126 to 200		201 to 425		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3	49	44.1	40	36.0	22	19.8	111
Hollingshead 4	41	36.6	46	41.1	25	22.3	112
Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7	57	41.0	51	36.7	31	22.3	139
Housewives and Non-working	87	27.8	104	33.2	122	39.0	313
TOTAL	234	34.7	241	35.7	200	29.6	675

($P < .001$)

The data show a curvilinear relationship between these two variables with respondents in Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3 spending the least amount of time in leisure activities and those in Hollingshead 4 spending the most.

Less than 126 hours per month were tallied for 44.1% of those in Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3, and 36.6% of those in Hollingshead 4.

From 126 to 200 hours per month were reported by 41.1% of those in Hollingshead 4 and 36.0% of those in Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3.

Housewives and non-working respondents spent much more time in leisure activities than gainfully employed respondents did. From 201 to 425 hours per month were tallied for 39.0% of the housewives and non-working respondents; less than 23% of any other occupational category said the same.

Total leisure time and age were related in a curvilinear manner so that respondents from 41 to 50 years of age spent the least time

in leisure affairs and respondents 25 years of age and under spent the most. See Table VI-5.

Table VI-5

Total Leisure Time (Winter) by Age of Respondent

Age	Hours per Month						Total
	125 or less		126 to 200		201 to 425		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	27	24.8	43	39.4	39	35.8	109
26 to 40 years	89	30.2	112	38.0	94	31.9	295
41 to 50 years	60	42.9	44	31.4	36	25.7	140
51 years and over	72	41.1	59	33.7	44	25.1	175
TOTAL	248	34.5	258	35.9	213	29.6	719

($P < .02$)

The data show that 24.8% of those 25 years of age and under spent 125 hours per month or less in leisure activities; 42.9% of those from 41 to 50 and 41.1% of those over 50 years of age said the same.

From 126 to 200 hours per month were tallied for 39.4% of those 25 years of age and under, 33.7% of those over 50 and only 31.4% of those from 41 to 50 years of age.

2. Summer

Total discretionary time tallied from time spent in various leisure activities in the summer was very similar to that tallied for winter. From 126 to 200 hours per month were reported by 273 (37.5%) of the sample, 51 to 125 hours by 190 (26.1%) and from 201 to 275 hours per month by 17.4%. Very few respondents (40 or 5.5%) reported less than 51 hours per month, or (38 or 5.2%) more than 350 hours per month.

Only sex, occupation and age were significantly related to total leisure time in summer. Districts of Calgary, marital status, generation, ethnicity, education and income were not related.

As the relationship between sex ($P < .001$), occupation ($P < .001$) and age ($P < .03$) and total leisure time in the summer were very similar to the relationship for winter, they will not be discussed again.

B. Reported Leisure Time

Respondents were asked to estimate how many free hours they had per week in the summer/winter.

1. Winter

The responses for winter are given in Table VI-6.

Table VI-6

Reported Leisure Time In Winter

<u>Leisure Time</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Less than 15 hours per week	130	17.8
15 to 20 hours	70	9.6
21 to 39 hours	209	28.7
40 hours or more	196	26.9
No answer	124	17.0
	—	—
TOTAL	729	100.0

The data show that over one-quarter (26.9%) of the sample reported over 40 hours per week of free time in the winter; 28.7% reported from 21 to 39 hours.

Reported free time per week in the winter was related to sex, income and age. Districts of Calgary, marital status, ethnicity, generation education and occupation were not related.

Female respondents reported less free time than did male respondents - 85 (25.8%) of the female respondents reported less than 15 hours per week; only 45 (16.3%) of the male respondents said the same.

More than 40 hours per week of free time was reported by 96 (34.8%) of the male respondents and 100 (30.4%) of the female respondents ($P < .04$).

The relationship between reported free time in the winter and income is given in Table VI-7.

Table VI-7

Reported Leisure Time (Winter) by Income of Respondent

<u>Income</u>	<u>Hours per Week</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than</u>		<u>15 to 20</u>		<u>21 to 40</u>		<u>More than</u>		
	<u>15</u>						<u>40</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	13	25.0	5	9.6	9	17.3	25	48.1	52
\$3,000 to \$5,499	38	27.3	14	10.1	41	29.5	46	33.1	139
\$5,500 to \$7,999	23	16.9	20	14.7	59	43.4	34	25.0	136
\$8,000 or more	39	22.4	25	14.4	63	36.2	47	27.0	174
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	113	22.6	64	12.8	172	34.3	152	30.3	501

($P < .01$)

The data show that as income increased the tendency to report medial amounts of leisure time increased. From 21 to 40 hours per week of free time was reported by 43.4% of those earning \$5,500 to \$7,999 per year and 36.2% of those earning \$8,000 per year or more; only 29.5% of those earning \$3,000 to \$5,499 and 17.3% of those earning less than \$3,000 per year said the same.

More than 40 hours per week was reported by 48.1% of those earning less than \$3,000 per year and 33.1% of those earning \$3,000 to \$5,499

per year; only 25.0% of those earning \$5,500 to \$7,999 per year and 27.0% of those earning \$8,000 per year or more said the same.

There was a trend towards a direct relationship between age and reported leisure time: See Table VI-8.

Table VI-8

Reported Leisure Time (Winter) by Age of Respondent

Age	Hours per Week								Total
	Less than 15		15 to 20		21 to 40		More than 40		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	24	25.5	10	10.6	30	31.9	30	31.9	94
26 to 40 years	49	19.8	38	15.3	103	41.5	58	23.4	248
41 to 50 years	29	23.2	13	10.4	40	32.0	43	34.4	125
51 years and over	27	20.6	9	6.9	32	24.4	63	48.1	131
TOTAL	129	21.6	70	11.7	205	34.3	194	32.4	598

(P < .001)

The data show that more than 40 hours per week of free time was reported by 31.9% of those 25 years of age and under and 48.1% of those over 50 years of age.

Less than 15 hours per week was reported by 25.5% of those under 26 years of age and 20.6% of those over 50 years of age.

2. Summer

Reported discretionary time in summer was very similar to that reported for winter. Less than 15 hours per week was reported by 128 (17.6%) respondents, 15 to 20 hours per week by 70 (9.6%), 21 to 39 hours per week by 200 (27.4%), and more than 40 hours by 205 (28.1%) respondents. One hundred and twenty-six (17.3%) of the respondents did not answer.

Income, occupation and age were the only variables related to reported discretionary time in summer. As the relationships between reported free time in summer and income ($P < .01$) and age ($P < .001$) were identical to those for winter, they will not be discussed again.

Housewives and non-working respondents reported the most free time in summer as shown in Table VI-9.

Table VI-9

Reported Leisure Time (Winter) by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Hours per Week								Total
	Less than						More than		
	15		15 to 20		21 to 40		40		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3	18	17.0	17	16.0	40	37.7	31	29.2	106
Hollingshead 4	26	23.9	17	15.6	38	34.9	28	25.7	109
Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7	34	25.2	20	14.8	44	32.6	37	27.4	135
Housewives, non- working	46	21.4	13	6.0	71	33.0	85	39.5	215
TOTAL	124	21.9	67	11.9	193	34.2	181	32.0	565

($P < .03$)

The data show that more than 40 hours was reported by 39.5% of the housewives and non-working respondents; less than 30.0% of respondents on the Hollingshead scale said the same.

There was a trend towards a direct relationship between occupation (as per Hollingshead scale) and reported leisure time. Less than 15 hours per week was reported by 17.0% of those in Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3, 23.9% of those in Hollingshead 4, and 25.2% of those in Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7.

From 21 to 40 hours per week of free time was reported by 37.7% of those in Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3, and 32.6% of those in Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7.

C. Reported by Housewives

1. Free Time During the Day

Housewives were asked to estimate how much free time they had during the day while their children were at school. Their responses are given in Table VI-10.

Table VI-10

Free Time When Children In School

<u>Hours Per Day</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	97	28.8
Less than 1	18	5.3
2 to 3	108	32.0
4 to 5	71	21.1
6 to 7	29	8.6
8 or more	14	4.2
TOTAL	337	100.0

*392 respondents did not answer this question

The data show that most of the housewives had no hours (28.8%), 2 to 3 hours (32.0%) or 4 to 5 hours (21.1%) of free time when their children were in school.

All of the independent variables except sex and occupation were significantly related to these responses.

The cross-tabulation of marital status and hours free in the daytime ($P < .03$) showed that a larger proportion of the non-married (33 or

45.2%) than the married housewives (81 or 30.7%) had more than 3 hours of leisure time during the day. More married (93 or 35.2%) than non-married housewives (15 or 20.5%) had 2 to 3 hours of free time during the day.

The cross-tabulation of ethnicity and free time during the day ($P < .05$) showed that Canadian housewives had the least free time. Less than one hour was reported by 90 (38.3%) of those born in Canada, 16 (28.6%) of those born in the U.S.A., U.K. or White Commonwealth and 8 (20.0%) of those born in Europe.

Conversely, only 70 (29.8%) of the Canadian-born housewives as compared to 26 (46.4%) of those born in the U.S.A., U.K. or White Commonwealth and 16 (40.0%) of those born in Europe had more than 3 hours of free time during the day.

The cross-tabulation of generation and free time during the day ($P < .02$) showed that first generation housewives had more free time than second or more generation housewives. More than 3 hours per day was reported by 33 (38.8%) of the first, 47 (38.2%) of the second and 31 (25.6%) of the third or more generation respondents.

Conversely, only 23 (27.1%) of the first as compared to 48 (39.0%) of the second and 40 (33.1%) of the third or more generation respondents had less than one hour of free time during the day.

There was a curvilinear relationship between education and reported free time during the day: see Table VI-11.

Table VI-11

Free Time in Day (Housewives) by Education of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Hours Per Day</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>One Hour or Less</u>		<u>2 to 3 hours</u>		<u>More than 3 hours</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	22	24.4	25	27.8	43	47.8	90
10 or 11 years	34	33.0	32	31.1	37	35.9	103
12 years	46	42.6	38	35.2	24	22.2	108
College	13	37.1	13	37.1	9	25.7	35
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	115	34.2	108	32.1	113	33.6	336

($P < .02$)

The data show that housewives with 12 years of education had the least free time, while those with 1 to 9 years had the most. Three or more hours per day was reported by 47.8% of those with 1 to 9 years, 35.9% of those with 10 to 11 years, 22.2% of those with 12 years and 25.7% of those with a college education.

Conversely, 42.6% of those with 12 years of education and only 24.4% of those with 1 to 9 years of education had 1 hour or less of free time during the day.

There was an inverse relationship between income and hours of free time during the day as shown in Table VI-12.

Table VI-12

Free Time In Day (Housewives) by Family Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Hours Per Day</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>One Hour</u>		<u>More than</u>				
	<u>or Less</u>		<u>2 to 3 hours</u>		<u>3 hours</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	10	23.8	6	14.3	26	61.9	42
\$3,000 to \$5,499	27	39.7	20	29.4	21	30.9	68
\$5,500 to \$7,999	25	41.0	21	34.4	15	24.6	61
\$8,000 or more	38	43.7	30	34.5	19	21.8	87
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	100	38.8	77	29.8	81	31.4	258

(P < .001)

The data show that 43.7% of those whose family incomes were \$8,000 per year or more had 1 hour or less of free time during the day, and this proportion decreased to 23.8% of those whose family incomes were less than \$3,000 per year who said the same.

Conversely, 61.9% of those with incomes of less than \$3,000 per year and only 21.8% of those with incomes of \$8,000 per year or more had more than 3 hours of free time during the day.

Generally, there was a direct relationship between age and hours of free time during the day: see Table VI-13.

Table VI-13

Free Time in Day (Housewives) by Age of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Hours Per Day</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>One Hour or Less</u>		<u>2 to 3 hours</u>		<u>More than 3 hours</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years & under	20	46.5	13	30.2	10	23.3	43
26 to 40 years	63	43.4	53	36.6	29	20.0	145
41 to 50 years	25	36.8	23	33.8	20	29.4	68
51 years & over	6	7.7	18	23.1	54	69.2	78
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	114	34.1	107	32.0	113	33.8	334

(P <.001)

The data show that 46.5% of those under 26 years of age had 1 hour or less of free time during the day and this proportion decreased to 7.7% of those over 50 years of age who said the same.

Conversely, 69.2% of those over 50 years of age and only 23.3% of those under 26 years of age had more than 3 hours of free time during the day.

2. Free Time During the Evenings

Housewives' estimates of how much free time they had in the evenings after their children had gone to bed is given in Table VI-14.

Table VI-14

Free Time When Children In Bed

<u>Hours Per Day</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	13	3.8
1	16	4.7
2	63	18.7
3	95	28.1
4	102	30.2
5	38	11.2
6 or more	11	3.3
TOTAL	338	100.0

*391 (53.6%) of sample did not answer question.

The data show that 30.2% of the housewives had 4 hours of free time, 28.1% had 3 hours and 18.7% had 2 hours of free time after their children had gone to bed.

The hours of free time in the evenings housewives reported was related to districts of Calgary, marital status, ethnicity, education, income and age.

Housewives in Districts 2 and 6 of Calgary reported the most free time in the evenings - 26 (53.1%) in District 2 and 28 (60.9%) in District 6 had more than 3 hours of free time after their children had retired.

Housewives in District 4 had the least free time as 5 (20.0%) reported more than 3 hours per evening.

Housewives in Districts 1 (16 or 43.2%), 3 (23 or 46.0%), 5 (16 or 43.2%), 7 (15 or 41.7%) and 8 (21 or 38.9%) were medial in this respect ($P < .02$).

Marital status and free time in evenings were significantly related ($P < .04$). Non-married housewives had more free time than married housewives - 40 (56.3%) of the non-married and 111 (41.6%) of the married housewives reported more than 3 hours of leisure time in the evenings.

When ethnicity and free time in the evenings were cross-tabulated, housewives born in the United Kingdom, White Commonwealth and United States were found to have the most free time - only 9 (16.7%) reported no free time as compared to 64 (26.9%) of the Canadian-born housewives and 18 (46.2%) of the European-born housewives ($P < .001$).

There was a curvilinear relationship between free time in the evenings and the education level of the housewives. This is shown in Table VI-15.

Table VI-15

Free Time in Evenings (Housewives) by Education of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Hours per Evening</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 to 2</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>4 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	35	38.5	19	20.9	37	40.7	91
10 or 11 years	29	27.4	28	26.4	49	46.2	106
12 years	20	18.3	35	32.1	54	49.5	109
College	8	25.0	13	40.6	11	34.4	32
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	92	27.2	95	28.1	151	44.7	338

($P < .04$)

Housewives with 12 years of education reported the most free time in the evenings - 49.5% had 4 or more leisure hours; 46.2% of those with 10 or 11 years, 40.7% of those with 1 to 9 years and 34.4% of those with a

college education said the same.

The relationship between family income and hours of free time a housewife had in the evenings is given in Table VI-16.

Table VI-16

Free Time in Evenings (Housewives) by Family Income

	<u>Hours per Evening</u>						
<u>Income</u>	<u>0 to 2</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>4 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	13	31.0	4	9.5	25	59.5	42
\$3,000 to \$5,499	17	24.3	17	24.3	36	51.4	70
\$5,500 to \$7,999	21	33.9	21	33.9	20	32.3	62
\$8,000 or more	23	26.4	33	37.9	31	35.6	87
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	74	28.4	75	28.7	112	42.9	261

($P < .01$)

There was a general trend for housewives in the two lower income brackets to have more free time in the evenings than housewives whose family incomes were above \$5,500 per year. Four or more hours per evening was reported by 59.5% of those in the \$3,000 per year or less bracket, 51.4% of those in the \$3,000 to \$5,499 per year bracket, 32.3% of those in the \$5,500 - \$7,999 per year bracket and 35.6% of those whose family incomes were in excess of \$8,000 per year.

However, there was a direct relationship between reporting 3 hours per evening and family income - 37.9% of those whose family incomes were \$8,000 per year or more reported 3 or more hours per evening, and this proportion decreased steadily to 9.5% of those in the lowest income bracket.

Housewives over 50 years of age reported more free time in the evenings than younger housewives - 47 (66.2%) of those over 50 reported more than 3 hours per evening; 33 (50.0%) of those from 41 to 50, 52 (34.0%) of those from 26 to 40 and 19 (42.2%) of those under 25 years of age said the same ($P < .01$).

SUMMARY

VI. Leisure Time Usage and Availability

This chapter has been concerned with the amount of time that an individual has at his or her discretion to pursue non-work activities. Two different indices of available leisure time were considered: amount of leisure time as indicated by time actually spent in leisure activities; and the respondent's estimate of the total number of leisure hours per week at his disposal. A differentiation was made between summer and winter. A discussion of free time available to housewives concludes the chapter.

A. Leisure Time Based on Usage

As pointed out in the chapter, such data are adequate only for the purpose of ranking the respondents in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them; they cannot be viewed as valid indicators of actual amounts of discretionary time available.

1. Winter

Almost two-thirds (64.7%) of the sample reported spending between 51 and 200 hours per month in leisure activities. The amount of time spent in leisure activities differed significantly between the sexes; females spent more time in winter leisure activities than did males. It also differed for ethnicity: Canadians spent the most time in leisure activities; European-born respondents spent the least.

Age and generation were related to total leisure time in the winter. Leisure time and generation were directly related. The relationship between age and total leisure time was curvilinear with respondents under 26 years of age spending the most time in leisure activities and those from 41 to 50 the least.

Marital status, districts of Calgary, education and income were not related.

Occupation was also related to total leisure time in the winter. This was also a curvilinear relationship: those in Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3 spent the least amount of time; those in Hollingshead 4 spent the most. Housewives and non-working respondents spent more time in leisure activities than did gainfully employed respondents.

2. Summer

Total leisure time in summer was very similar to that reported for winter: 63.6% of the sample reported spending between 51 and 200 hours per month in leisure activities.

These responses were related to sex, occupation and age, and the relationships were similar to those found for winter.

B. Reported Leisure Time

1. Winter

Over one-half (55.6%) of the Calgary sample reported more than 20 hours of free time per week in the winter.

Sex, income and age were the only variables significantly related to these responses.

Females reported less free time than did males.

As income increased the tendency to report medial amounts of leisure time increased.

There was a weak direct relationship between age and reported leisure time.

2. Summer

The free time reported for summer was very similar to that reported for winter - 55.6% estimated in excess of 20 hours of leisure time per week.

Age and income were related to reported leisure time in

summer in a similar manner to those relationships found for winter.

C. Reported by Housewives

1. Free Time During the Day

Most housewives (53.1%) had from 2 to 5 hours of free time during the day.

Housewives who had the most free time during the day were characterized as being non-married, born in Europe, the U.S.A., U.K. or White Commonwealth, older, (first generation), with family incomes of less than \$3,000 per year, and 1 to 9 years of education.

2. Free Time During the Evenings

Most housewives (58.3%) had 3 or 4 hours of free time in the evenings.

Housewives who enjoyed the most free time were characterized as being from Calgary Districts 2 and 6, non-married, from the U.S.A., British Isles or White Commonwealth, with 12 years of education, whose family income was less than \$5,500 per year and who were 51 years of age or older.

